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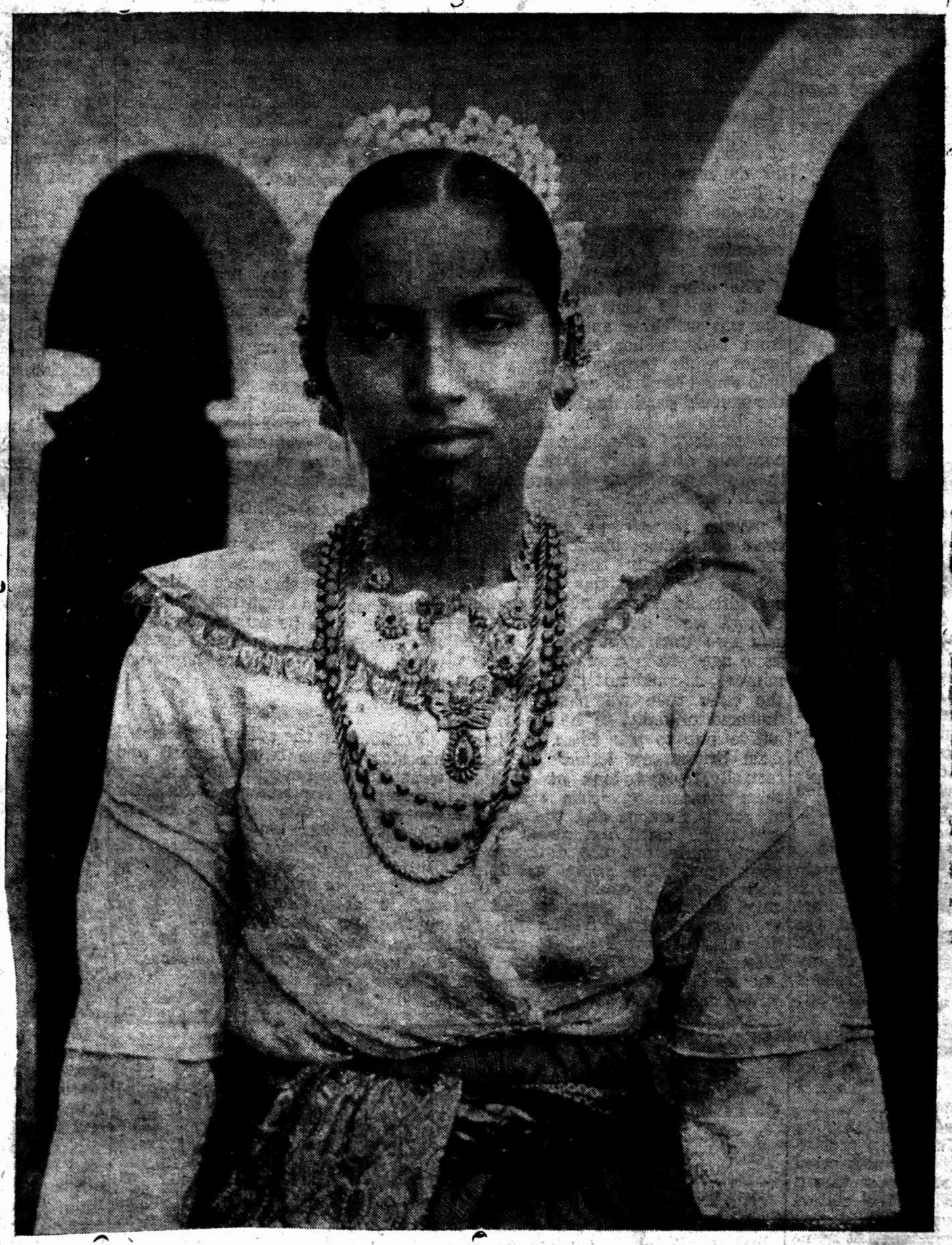
A Bride From Bassein



Photo—B. F. Ferreira

It Happened In 1946:

THE WORLD'S GREATEST GOLD FIND

(See Page 3)

THE PSYCHOLOGIST IN LOVE

Story By Amar

The Poet, the Psychologist, and the Scientist sat in a tavern at the stroke of noon, in close conclave. In other (and truer) words, Balachandran, Narain and I were seated, at the midday hour, in a little cafe opposite the college where we served as lecturers in English Poetry, Psychology and Natural Science respectively.

At that hour, on one day in the week, all three of us were free from lecturing work, and we would gather over coffee and 'savouries', lingering until the one o'clock bell sent hordes of hungry students swarming into the cafe. Our conversation would range through a multitude of subjects, for two of us are good talkers and one is a good listener,—wherefore this tale; but on that particular day, we had quickly converged to one absorbing subject,—woman.

"I do not believe," said Balachandran gravely, as though his opinion had the accumulated strength of all the English literati behind it, "I do not believe that women are radically different from men, emotionally or morally. It is only that literary men throughout the ages have endowed them with virtues and weaknesses, which afford us excuses for adoring or despising the other sex; but these frailties and foibles exist only in our imaginations." And the Poet raised a saucer of coffee to his lips, as though to reassure himself that the beverage, at least, was real.

I swallowed the remnants of my 'dosai', and contributed my scientific quota to the conversation, "Until it is proved by science that the primary germ-cells from which the two sexes develop are different in the two cases, we cannot admit that the heart or the brain can markedly vary in structure and function according to sex..... What has the Psychologist to say on the subject?"

Narain, nibbling at his 'kharasomas', seemed to rouse himself from a reverie. "Though much has been written on the Psychology of Sex," he observed thoughtfully, "we are still in the dark as to the rules that govern a subject's response to a given set of circumstances. And we do not know whether there is a variable factor that differentiates the reactions of one sex from those of the other. Personally, I am convinced that Psychology, as we understand it now, can let us down badly, even on occasions when we imagine we are dealing with its elementary principles."

* * *

I scented a story. When Narain speaks of his 'convictions', a tale is generally in the offing. The Poet ordered coffee all round, and the Psychologist began: "I don't think I have told you the story of my marriage. It affords an excellent illustration to my opinion that Sex Psychology is yet in its infancy.

"When I was transferred to this college, a little over a year ago, I was new to the city, although I had visited it once or twice previously, to attend conferences. My elder brother, who had been practising here as an advocate, was selected for a District Munsif's appointment, and had left for his mofussil station just before I arrived. In his first letter to me, he mentioned the name of a gentleman living in this city, who had been very kind to him from his student days and whose household had provided my brother with 'a home from home'. This gentleman had two twin daughters, pretty, educated, and accomplished in music and painting, and I gathered from between the lines of my brother's letter that he was greatly attached to the elder of the twins. He wished that I should visit the family and partake of the friendship which meant so much to him.

"Thus it came about that 'one evening' I wore my best shawl, and entered the gate of a little green cottage in one of the suburbs of the city. I was feeling rather shy and awkward, and had not decided how I should introduce myself. Imagine my surprise and relief, therefore, when a girl came out on the porch and greeted me with a smile. 'You are Sridharan's brother, aren't you?' she enquired, 'He sent us your photograph and said you would be visiting us in a day or two. Please come in. Father and mother are out, but my sister is at home.' She went into the house, and I sat in an easy-chair on the verandah, looking out through the trellis-work at the small but prettily laid-out garden in front of the house. Presently I became conscious of movement behind me, and looking round I saw the two sisters standing in the doorway, an arm round each others waists. They drew up a couple of chairs and sat in front of me, but before doing so, one of them lit an oil-lamp that hung from the roof of the porch.

"I had a brief opportunity of watching them before we began to talk, and I can tell you without exaggeration that in that moment I blessed my brother and thanked my stars for bringing these two lovely creatures into my life..... The girl who had greeted me, apparently considered herself an old friend of mine, in comparison to her sister, for she introduced me and kept up a lively conversation in which my part consisted mainly in murmuring acquiescence and platitudes. She reminded me of a butterfly, she was so dainty and seemed so care-free.

The other twin hardly spoke a word, but I had a feeling that she was watching and weighing me from beneath her long silky eyelashes, while the lamp-light cast a halo round her hair and flashed from the emerald pendants that hung from the lobes of her ears. She made me think of moonlight and rare porcelain and ivory statuettes, for there was something elfin and fragile about her beauty.

"When it was my turn to tell them something about myself, I realised suddenly that I did not yet know 'which was which'; the two girls did not resemble each other beyond what one would expect in any two sisters, but being of the same age within a matter of a few minutes, I could not tell which was the elder twin whom my brother dreamed of daily. I had no alternative but to ask them. 'I know from Sridharan's letter,' I began tactfully, trying to look at both of them impartially, 'that the elder, of you is Sundari and the younger is Mohini, but I am afraid I can hardly make out the difference in your ages!' The sisters exchanged glances, and I could glimpse mischief dancing in their eyes. 'You are a psychologist,' said the Butterfly (for that is what I had to call her mentally, for want of a name), 'and you should be able to guess the correct answer to your own question. Aren't you supposed to discover things about people from their gestures and so forth?' The Ivory Statuette (as I had christened the other twin) laughed merrily and exclaimed, 'What fun! We shan't tell you our names,—you will have to find out for yourself.'

* * *

Here was a pretty quandary! I would have you understand that my ignorance of 'who was who' in this particular case had already assumed an importance beyond mere curiosity. The Ivory Statuette was in danger of being ensconced within my heart, —the danger lying in the possibility of the Statuette being named Sundari, in which case there was already an altar for her in my brother's heart, and mine would have to remain empty. It was a condition of emergency, for I felt that I *must* know the identities of those tantalising twins before I left the house, so that I could know where I stood, with reference to my own heart, and my duty to my brother.

I shall not bore you with the details of our conversation during the next half hour, and my tactics to discover the solution to my problem. Suffice it to say that the twins defeated me every time, gracefully but completely.

"Then I had a sudden psychological inspiration!.... I pretended for a while to have dropped the matter of their nomenclature and talked to them about my brother,—how he was setting down to his new career and adapting himself to his rural environment. 'In his last letter,' I remarked as casually as I could, while my heart beat a rapid tatoo, 'he has promised to send me some snaps of his house and his court, and so on; I have no doubt he will send you some copies for your albums as well,—you do have photograph albums, I suppose?' "

Narain broke off his narrative, to finish his coffee. He drank it in great gulps, and mopped his forehead hastily. It seemed as though he was experiencing once again, the excitement and suspense he must have felt when he was about to try the psychological experiment on which his whole future happiness depended.

* * *

Fortified by the coffee, he resumed his story, "The twins jumped and went into the house, and when they returned a few minutes later with the albums, they seemed to be suppressing their laughter, for a reason which I could not surmise. The Butterfly was plainly on the verge of giggles—or had perhaps just indulged in that feminine method of sublimation; while the Ivory Statuette had a strange light in her eyes as she handed me the albums. The two albums looked exactly alike and did not have any names written on them to distinguish ownership I took up one and enquired, with an innocent air, whose it was. The Butterfly promptly replied that it was hers and thus proved the truth of one of the postulates of psychology, namely the primal nature of the possessive instinct. I knew, of course that she would not dream of telling me an untruth.

I had thus obtained the first of the data which I required for my Psychological deduction; the rest of them would be supplied by the albums themselves,—at least, that was what I confidently expected. I looked through the Butterfly's album, noting carefully the arrangement of its contents with special attention to photographs of my brother, of which there was a liberal sprinkling. Then, with a further acceleration of heart-beat, I opened the album of the Ivory Statuette..... Believe it or not, those two albums were twins in much greater degree than their owners! Every page in one was a duplicate, as it were, of the corresponding page in the other; those girls apparently did not accept photographs from their friends unless they were given two copies of each..... To say I was discomfited is too inadequate an expression to describe my feelings at that moment.

But just as I was shutting the second album,—that belonging to the Ivory Statuette,—I noticed something. Or it may be that my subconscious mind had noticed it much earlier, but presented the observation to my conscious mind just then. On the inside of the front cover were marks of gum or paste, and lacerations on the cardboard surface, plainly indicating that a large oval photograph had been detached from its place. *And there were no such marks on the other album!* In a flash, I remembered that my brother had sent me, before my transfer to this city, an oval photograph of himself, taken at one of the fashionable studios here; and I had liked it so much that as soon as I came here I had returned the compliment by sending him a similar picture of myself, taken at the same studio. The size and shape of his photograph were therefore familiar to me; and I could easily infer that the Ivory Statuette had cleverly removed (or tried to remove) from her album, just before presenting it for my inspection, the sole evidence of her special relationship with my brother, and the solitary clue to her identity.... The Ivory Statuette was therefore Sundari, the elder of the twins, the keeper of my brother's heart...

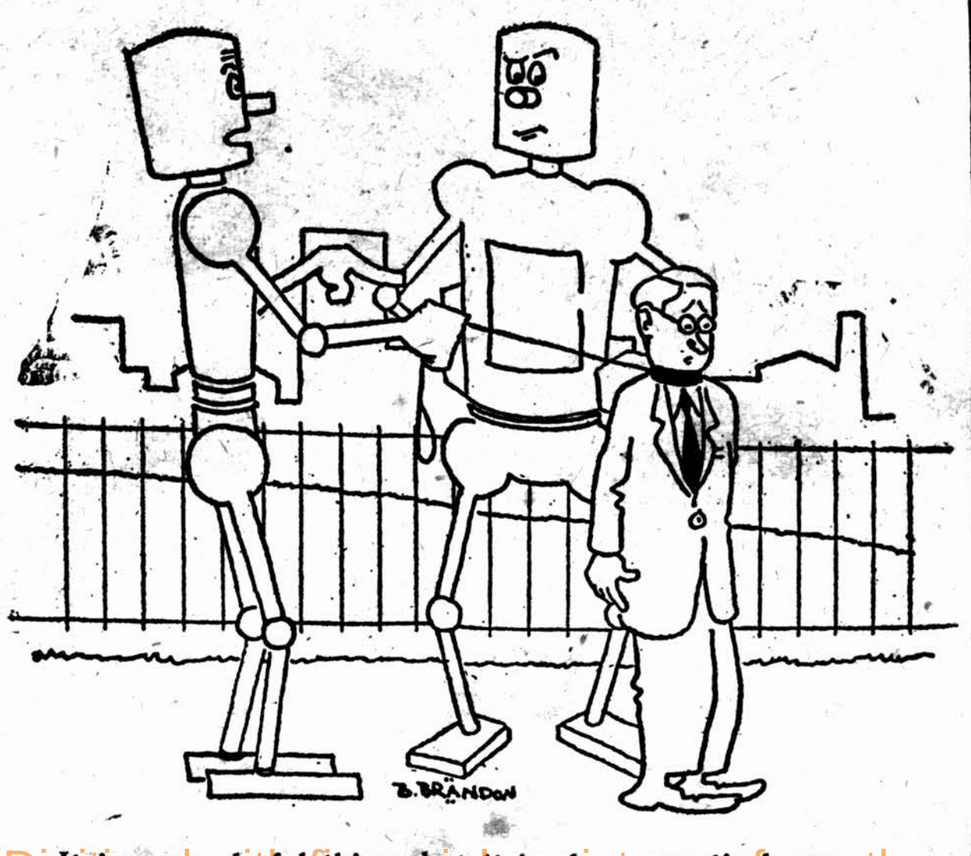
* * *

"I have only a confused memory of the five minutes following this shattering discovery; I pretended to be suddenly reminded of an appointment, and abruptly took my leave. The girls seemed slightly bewildered. The Butterfly protested, urging me to wait until her parents returned home, and the Ivory statuette asked me whether I had succeeded in finding out her name, I mumbled some incoherent replies, and literally fled from the house."

Narain again lifted his cup, peered into it, and finding it empty, set it down with a sigh. I hastened to replenish the restorative which he seemed to require so badly. The silence was rather embarrassing, and the Poet was evidently at a loss for words. So I said the first thing that came to my mind, "That inference of yours, Narain, was based, I should say, on close observation of details, rather than on any definite psychological clues. Your discovery of those marks in the album was worthy of a scientist; the interpretation of their presence did not need much knowledge of psychology." I realised, even as I spoke, that I was being tactless, but Narain did not seem to pay attention to my little speech. He swallowed his coffee, cleared his throat, and resumed his story,—to our surprise, for we had thought it was finished.

'Three' days later, he continued,

(Continued on Page 6)



It is a wonderful thing, but it is of no practical use.

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Gold Rush Of 1946

Brings Boom To Odendaalsrust

BY HENRY FOSTER

Just a shanty in old shanty town. But today the name this cyclist sees as he pulls up at the door is magic to the whole world. The word is "Odendaalsrust." In the hamlet that has become famous because it is on the new Orange Free State goldfields, which have boosted shareholders' fortunes all over the world, this is the main departmental store of the so-called main street. Local people buy their groceries there or at other even smaller, tumbledown stores.

OVERNIGHT RICHES IN A SHACK FOR SIX.
This wood-and-iron shanty looks like a primitive hut and it cost its owner the "scandalous" price of £50 a few years ago. Today he lives there with his wife and four children, and is refusing offers of £3,000 for his home. The reason? It stands in boomtown—Odendaalsrust. The borehole on the edge of Geduld and Friedesheim, another farm, has changed the fortunes of a humble backvelder.

Some sobering facts lie behind the glittering facade of prosperity to come from the all-time record gold discovery in this little township of Odendaalsrust, on the rolling plains of the Orange Free State. But you see few signs of reality here—as yet.

Odendaalsrust—dusty, tin-roofed shanty-town of sleepy habits—it closes down completely on Wednesdays "Gold rush or not"—has suddenly become aware of its importance. Roused from lethargy, its 300 inhabitants smile at the frantic antics of speculators roaming the town's straggling main street, looking for building plots.

And speculators have discovered that the once lonely community is composed of hard bargainers. The bar of the hotel in this 1946 Boom Town has become a bourse for big property transactions. A corner site in the main street has changed hands for £10,000; options on others range from £8,500 to £12,000. One storekeeper, whose property before the discovery was worth less than £1,000, has declined to sell under £25,000. Strips of land once worth less than £5 have gone up to more than £1,000—even to £3,000. Men who sold their ground for £25 before enlisting in the South African Army in 1939 are laughed at when they offer even more than £1,000 to regain their former rights. In nearby Kroonstad, owners of business stands refuse £20,000 for their plots.

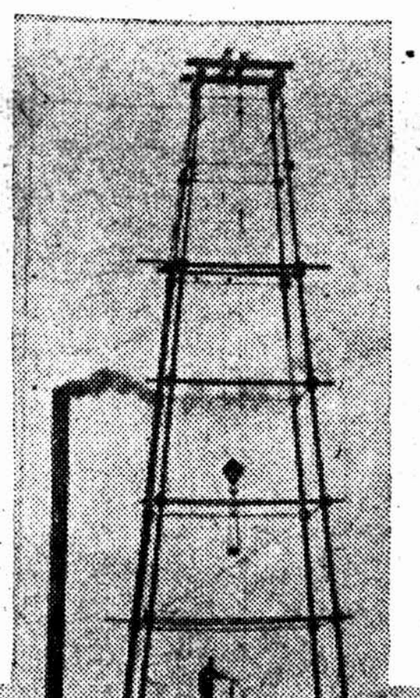
Odendaalsrust, with its solitary public telephone standing outside its lone hotel, bubbles with enthusiasm, submerging the hard-luck stories of those who failed to buy shares. The lucky ones visualise booming mining towns where today mealies grow undisturbed and sheep and cattle graze peacefully on the sweeping vold—dotted with clusters of blue gum trees.

But what are the broader issues? The phenomenal new strike gives a fresh lease of life to gold. For years South African economists, aware that the day will dawn when the Rand output must diminish, have directed their energies to a secondary industry—agriculture.

Golddiggers

As in all industries, labour is an inexorable factor. South African gold-mining is wholly dependent on a labour force of ten natives to one European. As it is, a high percentage of native labour in the Rand mines—where ideal medical and feeding arrangements were established to attract men—has been drawn from across the borders of the Union. For years, because the Rand companies complained of a labour shortage, agents searched as far afield as the Congo to bolster up the mining strength of 350,000. Part of this labour force comes from Portuguese East Africa, where the authorities derive revenue for every native allowed out of Portuguese territory to work in the Rand. The South African Government employs this labour under a treaty reviewed from time to time.

Labour recruitment presents such obstacles that recently the Johannesburg groups signed an agreement with the Administration of the South-west Africa Mandate for 3,000 workers to be recruited for a trial period of two years. If, therefore, the recent finds develop into another Rand where is the labour to be found?



In the first tests the Odendaalsrust goldfield yielded 62·6 ounces per ton of ore, as against the normal quarter of an ounce per ton. Thousands of feet above the treasure the sunbaked plains are dying. Every man available is wanted for agriculture under the Government's 12 year rehabilitation scheme. The need is most vital in the African Reserves, where extensive territories are drifting into deserts. Which will lure South Africa's young manpower—the land or gold?

Side by side with agricultural rehabilitation is a scheme for industrial extension, primarily in iron and coal. All these long-term plans call for labour.

be produced in quantity at an uninflated cost, the danger of its abandonment as a medium of exchange recedes, and South Africa's continued prosperity is assured.

Lesser South African industries derive considerable benefit from flourishing gold mines. For example, the railways—mostly uneconomic in various parts of the country—have only begun to show profits because of the swollen charges on heavy freight travelling to and from the Rand.

Dip In Future

New rail and road transport must be developed before mines can begin production in the Odendaalsrust area. Already the railways have announced that Odendaalsrust is to be linked soon to the main Bloemfontein-Johannesburg track, and engineers are planning a co-ordinated transport system for the entire region.

Other essentials are abundant water supplies, large-scale housing for the workers, and the all-important mining machinery. The Irrigation Department is considering the possibility of leading water off the Vaal River, and possibly the necessary machinery will be obtained from Britain and America. Even so, it is generally admitted that several

(Continued on Page 4)

The £60,000 Smile

It has come to Geduld, a farm five miles south of Odendaalsrust, and lights up the faces of Mr. Golie Rheeder and his wife, who are about that much richer since a 23,000 inch-dwt. borehole was recently drilled on the border of their farm. The fortunes came as "option money" for both mineral and surface rights. Mr. Rheeder now laments: "We have just been left with the buttermilk!" But isn't it rich buttermilk? "Geduld" means "Patience."

The Golden Boys

But the whole economic structure of South Africa has been built on gold. Taxation on South African gold mines is the heaviest in the world. At least 40 per cent. of the gross profits go to the Exchequer—about £18 millions from a total of slightly more than £40 millions. Most of South Africa's other industries are dependent to a great degree upon a flourishing gold mining industry.

If America, for instance, were to go off the gold standard South Africa's economy would be doomed. Her gold would be of no further use save for filling teeth and making jewellery. If, however, gold can

The derrick and steam engine in the foreground belong to one of the many diamond drills which are prospecting for gold over a wide area.

'His Plays Were Not Plays'

Bernard Shaw & The Critics

By HESKETH PEARSON

From the time of Shakespeare onwards, for some three hundred years, the British drama was moribund. Now and again a masterpiece appeared, such as Goldsmith's "She Stoops to Conquer" or Sheridan's "The School for Scandal" or Wilde's "The Importance of being Earnest": but it is broadly true to say that from the beginning of the seventeenth century to the end of the nineteenth the theatre was kept going by great actors, not by great dramatists.

The genius of Shakespeare and the rise of Puritanism were responsible for the dearth of good playwrights during the seventeenth century: the first swamped them, the second suppressed them. The lampoons of Henry Fielding, which resulted in the establishment of a censorship by his chief victim, Sir Robert Walpole, account for the fact that, for the next two hundred years in England, imaginative writers left the stage alone and concentrated on novels.

Just as the Restoration dramatists with Congreve at their head, took their cue from France, so did the later Victorian dramatists; and when Bernard Shaw arrived on the scene the English theatre was dependent on cheap melodramas, adaptations, and plays which were modelled on the artificially constructed plots of two French writers, Scribe and Sardou. From 1895 to 1898 Shaw, as a dramatic critic, ceaselessly attacked the fashionable drama of the age, championed Ibsen, prepared the way for his own comedies, and incidentally wrote some of the wittiest and most provocative essays in the history of journalism. His attack was successful. The so-called "well-made" play gave place to the drama of ideas, and the Shavian Theatre was firmly established in the early years of the present century.

Social Satire

At first, of course, the London managers would not look at Shaw's plays. Instead of the 'denouements' and stale situations and commonplace sentiment to which they were accustomed, he gave them social satire, unconventional philosophy and brainy dialogue. One of his early plays was booed, another was censored, a third failed. Still he pegged away, and when his chance came in 1904 at the Court Theatre (under the management of J. E. Vedrenne and Harley Granville-Barker) he produced his own comedies, trained his own actors and created his own audiences.

After that the London managers clamoured for his plays. But the critics, uninfluenced by the box-office considerations, were not so easily persuaded, and for more than a generation many of them went on repeating that his plays were "not plays", an attitude he derisively encouraged by calling them conversations, discussions, history lessons, and so on.

Revived Classical Technique

What made his work seem so novel was that he revived the classical technique of play-writing, applying it to modern problems: he adopted the methods of the Greek dramatists in order to deal with the topics of the hour. While the essence of his plays is as original as Shaw himself, their novelty lay in the fact that he used the theatre as another man would use a newspaper, a pulpit or a platform: many of his comedies are half-sermon, half-debate and every conceivable subject is discussed, from love, marriage and family life to religion, science and politics, his laboriously acquired knowledge of social conditions and his creed as a socialist informing most of them.

Being an inspired dramatist, not a manufacturer of entertainment, he did not plan or plot his plays in advance. While engaged on them he never saw a page ahead and never knew what was going to happen.

The forms they took were inevitable, though he worked as carefully at the writing of them as the most industrious craftsman.

His first plays, which he labelled "unpleasant", dealt with slum landlordism, jealousy and prostitution; then came some "pleasant" plays, two of which, "Arms and the Man" and "You Never Can Tell", are now recognised as classical comedies. There followed "Three Plays for Puritans", which were written to prove that the popular subjects of sex and adultery were not the only interesting themes for dramatic treatment, and to preach the folly of punishment and revenge. Easily the best of these was "Caesar and Cleopatra", which, by initiating a natural and humorous treatment of historical figures, has widely influenced modern drama and biography.

As A Creative Evolutionist?

After that Shaw abandoned his efforts to suit the stage and wrote simply what suited himself. In "Man and Superman" the long third act contains his creed as a Creative Evolutionist. Politics in "John Bull's Other Island", the Salvation Army in "Major Barbara", the medical profession in "The Doctor's Dilemma", marriage in "Getting Married", parents and children in "Misalliance", phonetics in "Pygmalion", followed in quick succession; and the political implications in religious persecution were set forth in his most perfect drama, "Androcles and The Lion", which appeared in 1913 and was dismissed by the critics as blasphemous and in bad taste.

During the 1914-18 war he wrote "Heartbreak House" in the manner of Tchekov, and began his testament to the human race, "Back to Methuselah" in which he postulated the necessity for the prolongation of human life to at least three hundred years, the reason being that until men and women could expect to live much longer than they do at present they would not seriously attempt to better their conditions. His fame as a dramatist was fitly sealed in 1924 with "Saint Joan", which was a world-wide success; and though he wrote eight or nine plays after that, none of them is on a level with the best work he produced before 1926, when he reached the age of seventy.

One of the latest photographs of G. B.S. taken in his Heresford Home.

Traditionalism On An Elongated Orbit

Apart from the peculiarity of genius inseparable from their creator, Shaw's plays are chiefly notable for their traditionalism, though when first they appeared the critics thought them widely original and undramatic in form, the performers thought them completely lacking in good 'acting' parts, and the audiences did not know what to think.

Actually, he used the technique of Euripides and Moliere, he revived the idiosyncratic differentiation of character seen in Shakespeare, he provided the actors and actresses with enormously effective parts, such as had not been created by a British writer for nearly three hundred years, and he restored the long rhetorical speeches which are an important feature of primitive dramaturgy. As a result, his is the only considerable repertory of classical plays and parts in the English language since the early years of the seventeenth century; and his famous onslaughts as a dramatic critics on the reputation of Shakespeare were largely due to a desire to clear the ground before settling down to the job of supplying the modern stage with a living drama, just as his only comparable predecessor had animated the stage of a different epoch.

The two great playwrights cannot be compared, because Shakespeare was solely concerned with the portrayal of human beings and the expression of the human soul in poetry, while Shaw was mainly concerned with ideas and philosophy, with making people think and giving them a faith. It is the difference between a pure artist and a prophet.

But Shaw, too, was an artist, and many characters in his plays were admirably presented. What observation could do, his observation did. He saw people with exceptional shrewdness, and could exhibit their characteristics vividly, but he had not Shakespeare's mediumistic power of feeling and living his creations, and a great deal of Shaw's own kindliness and common sense is given to some of his characters where it is utterly out of place.

GOLD RUSH OF 1946

(Continued from Page 3)

years must elapse before full-scale production can be a reality.

One export submits four reasons why the Orange Free State cannot compete with the Rand for the next decade or so: the relatively small proved area; the depth of the reef; the more rapid increase of temperature in the Free State's deeper mines; and the geologically faulted ground. Yet is is believed that in area and payability the Free State mines should surpass those of the Far West Rand.

'Pockets Full Of Gold'?

Can South Africa's newly-found fortune assist Britain to pay back the American loan—(providing the loan is granted)? Field Marshal Smuts recently stated that, anxious to help Britain, he would visit London for the current Empire Premiers' talks "with pockets full of gold"; that to Britain's Prime Minister Attlee he would present a certificate showing the quantity of gold set aside in the Reserve Bank vaults for the account of the Bank of England.

The discovery can have no immediate effect except upon the value of shares. And, as one broker wisely remarked, "these prices that have been reached now are purely artificial, and there will be some burnt fingers before this is finished." As it will take several years before the first mines begin to produce, the reef cannot assist Britain during the next five years.

Science revealed the secret of the gold reef on a farm called Geduld—meaning "patience". This quality, rather than frenzied speculation, is what responsible South Africans advocate before the bright rays of fortune reflect from the parched plains of the Orange Free State.

WHEN the visitor was shown into the manager's room he remarked. "This new clerk of yours seems a hard worker."

"Yes," replied the other, "that's his speciality."

"What, working hark?"

"No, seeming to".

MOPSY by GLADYS PARKER

THE GOLDEN CALF RULES AMERICA

By Pearl Buck

Painting a picture of the average Aberican life the author says: "Education does not pay here in our country. A bricklayer and a carpenter, a garage mechanic, get higher wages than a teacher and a professor; A white collar job has less and less prestige. Wealth is highly thought of, and our aristocracy is primarily that of the rich. A man if he has money enough can rise into the highest of our circles. A scholar, even the most learned, may have prestige among the intellectuals, who are a relatively small, though very articulate group, but he is unknown to the average of our nation, and little thought of by them even when he is known.

"Many of our jokes are directed at absent-minded professors and scholars who are thought of as impractical and useless. The hero is the big business executive who has risen from the ranks of poor people by his sheer effort and ability. To succeed means to grow rich and powerful".

I have it in my mind this morning to write you something about the American home and its place in our American life. Meanwhile your letters containing many questions have reached me in large numbers. I shall endeavour to answer them in the course of my articles, not always directly, but at least supplying as much of the information for which you ask as can be given within the scope of these articles. I wish it were possible for me to answer everyone of you individually, indeed.

As your letters reach me, I wish I had some way to give you fuller information. Some years ago The East and West Association, an organization existing for the purpose of communication between peoples, polled the American public to ask which books they considered the best interpretation of our life for peoples abroad to read. We chose fifteen books most often mentioned, and sent this list abroad to some seven hundred and fifty colleges and reading centers. Many of these were in India. But doubtless the list was never made widely public, and I shall append it below, because so many of you have asked for such a list.

The information which I give you myself in these articles is of course far from complete. I must remind you that I am only one person and I can tell you only what I see and what I think. America is a big country geographically and varied in its racial and national orgins, and there are exceptions to everything that can be said. I can only assure you that whatever I say is as honest as I know how to make it.

AMERICAN HOMES

If you should come to our country, you would perhaps be struck with the great variety in our homes. We have no indigenous style of architecture as have the older countries. Here a man builds his house as he can afford it, and as he likes it. If he rents a house, the same is true. Rented houses are usually more like one another than owned houses. In the cities such as Philadelphia and Baltimore you can see rows of small houses, hundreds of them, all alike. These are the cheaper houses. But even in these houses a certain standard prevails. That is, they will probably all have hot and cold water and electricity, just as the family will probably own a motor car of some inexpensive sort. There are tenements which do not have these advantages, where live our poor, who are relatively few in number.

It is the dream of every American family to own their own house. "Your own roof over your head" has been the slogan since the days when our pioneer ancestors came to this country and hewed logs to build their own cabins. Whether the home is the one-room or two-room cabin of the southern mountain folk, or the poor sharecropper, Negro and white, or whether that home is the mansion of the rich, it is home and the roof over the head. But I shall speak today of the average home. We have the minority rich, who live in luxury, hiring people to serve them, having several motor cars, and even several homes, one for winter, one for summer, another for the sea, and so forth, and we have the one room cabins, also in minority

A MIDLING RESIDENCE

The average home, whether in the city or the country, has from four to eight rooms. It may be one storey or two storey. Its material is usually whatever is most common in the region. Here in my section, where stone is easily found, our houses are often of field stones cemented together. The walls are thick and are plastered inside. Some people like flowered wall-paper, and they will put that over the plaster. The floors are of wood, and all rooms have at least one window, usually two and sometimes more There is usually a fireplace in at least one room, but certainly heat of some sort for winter. There is usually a little land, at least, around the house even in towns and small cities and the suburbs of large cities, and this land is nicely gardened with flowers and lawns. There are not often fences between the places, and so the general effect is of houses set one after the other in green lawns. In the back of each house there may be a garden for vegetables. During the war such gardening was urged upon us.

CARPET & PIANO

We will go into the front door of our average house. Perhaps there is a small entrance hall, but there may not be. It depends upon the wish of the owner. But the main room will be seen first, in any case. The best efforts of the housewife are here expended. Probably there is a carpet or rug on the wooden floor, some comfortable chairs, at the windows curtains of thin cloth, occasionally piano, a small table or so, a pot of flowers. The family may also eat in this room, or they may have a separate room for a diningroom. In the dining-room there are a table and chairs for the family, who all eat together, and a cupboard stands against the wall which contains dishes. There are perhaps some pictures on the walls of these rooms.

The diningrooms adjoins the kitchen. This room is the center of the home in some ways, for here the mother cooks and prepares the meals. There is always a stove, a coal range in the country usually, and even perhaps in the town. But in the city there is a gass burning stove or an electric stove. The family may also have an electric refrigerator, in which foods are kept. A table, some chairs, on the floor linoleum or oil cloth, closets for pots and pans, and the kitchen is before your eyes. There is usually running water over a sink, although the cabins of the poor and even the houses of some less poor will not have this convenience. Then there may be a pump in the kitchen and beneath the pump a well. In a few of the very poor houses, as our standards go, the water is drawn up in a bucket and carried to the kitchen.

MOTHER COOKS

The kitchen is always a warm center to the house, unless there are servants. But as I have told you before, not many American homes have servants. Only the few rich have more than two. When I say few, I mean few. In proportion to our entire population, we have not many millionnaires. They are most showy of our people and you hear much of them, just as we in this country hear more of your princes and extravagantly rich than of your average citizens. But the mother is the usual cook in the average American home, and the family may even eat in the kitchen, where she can serve them easily. But the kitchen is often a pleasant and bright place

A stair leads from the first floor to the second, if it is a two storey house, and upstairs are one and usually two or three bedrooms. Parents sleep in one room, and children in the other. The baby may have its bed in the parents' room for a while. These rooms are as pleasant as the family can afford to have them and the beds as many as needful, although the children may use the same bed until they become too numerous. But in well-to-do homes, children will have separate rooms, if possible, and boys and girls will be separated as they pass babyhood.

MOTOR CAR FIRST, BATHROOM SECOND

It is the ambition of every American family to have first a motor car and second a bathroom. Except for the very poor who live in tenements, families in cities do have at least one bathroom. Wealthy families have more. In this room, again with running water, there will be a porcelain bath-tub, a wash stand, and a toilet seat which can be flushed clean with water. Pipes carry all waste to an underground septic tank or to a sewer, where chemical destroy it.

This is the house, the shell of the home. What about the people who live in it? Well, first there are father and mother.

Perhaps there is also a grandparent, but this will be only if the grandparent is dependent. Usually old people in our country like to live separately from their children. Father and mother and children make the usual unit.

The average family will have perhaps four children. There may be only one, there may be ten. These are the extremes. Let us say four children. The father goes out to work every morning and comes home in the evening. The mother stays home to cook and clean and take care of the little children, not yet old enough to go to the school. When she has the house clean, she goes to the market to buy food, taking the youngest child with her, after the others are at school. Since education is compulsory at the age of six, all children over that age are at school, except in some parts of the south.

MARKET & SHOPPING

She may talk to the market, pushing the baby in a cart, as she goes, or she may have the family car and drive to market. Once at the market she makes a careful selection of food. She knows at least a little about nutrition, partly from her own school years, and partly from reading women's magazines and newspaper home columns. She tries to feed her family as well as she can, unless she is lazy and buys tinned and prepared foods to save herself cooking. Lazy women can be found anywhere but are not more numerous here than elsewhere. Since she is quite devoted to her home, our mother tries to do well.

If her family comes home for the noon meal she must hurry home to prepare that. If, however, the children stay at school for lunch, and the husband's work is too far to come home, she eats a little something and feeds the baby, and concentrates her efforts on the family meal at night when everybody is home. Of course the baby must be bathed and put to sleep and player with during the day. The mothed will also listen to the cheap radio which has become a family necessity, and will perhaps gossip with her neighbour while she is hanging up the family wash in the backyard. In the afternoon she may dress herself nicely and take the baby and go out to visit some other mother. But usually she stays home, her eye on the clock, and is there when the children come rushing home from school, hungry and wanting bread and milk or a piece of cake. She sees them fed and they go outdoors to play with other children ans she sets herself to making a good evening dinner.

PLEASANT ROUTINE

At night the children have done their studying and gone to bed, her husband reads the paper and she mends clothes. They also listen to the radio, or neighbours may come in to play a card game. Sometimes—no, often—they go to the motion picture theatres. They go to bed at ten or eleven o'clock, because tomorrow comes soon.

This is the family routine, broken only by a few holidays and perhaps a week or so in the summer when the husband has a vacation, and they all get into the family car and go to the seashore or the country.

But what is the life in this house, and how are the children educated?

Father and mother usually are good to one another. They chose each other for love, and although neither perhaps has been quite as perfect as the other thought, still the early romance has settled down into a good faithful relationship. If there is unfaithfulness in either, then the home is full of misery and unhappiness, which may end in divorce. But neither wants divorce if it can be avoided. The rich divorce often but the average and the poor do not. Even where there is some quarrel, the parents usually stay together for the sake of the children and the home. The husband's chief vice may sometimes be drinking too much, or gambling, or laziness, and the wife's chief vice may be laziness and carelessness in her hosekeeping, but even these are not the average.

NOT MUCH RELIGION

There is little attention paid to religion, but not much. I shall take up the discussion of religion in American life at another time. But this average family does go to church once a week. Usually the woman is more interested in this than the man, and he may grumble that he has to spend some hours out of his one day rest in dressing himself in his best clothes and going to church to hear a sermon which does not interest him too much. But there is still the tradition that a respectable family should go to church once a week and give a little money to the church. In his secret heart the father may wonder how much good it actually is, but he bows to public opinion, for it is still an asset to a man to say he is "church-going".

The mother, however anxious to have her children grow up good, is more insistent on some religion. She tries to teach her children to tell the truth and to be decent, and not to steal or to injure others, but she has not a great deal to help her.

SCHOOL AGE

The child is in school all day, where the teachers are busy, and he comes home late in the afternoon and rushes out to play. In the evening he is tired. He learns actually more from the home atmosphere than from any concreted effort to teach him morals. If the atmosphere is one of gentleness and decency, he learns these qualities. Average morals teach him not to hit someone smaller than he is, to be a good sport if he loses in a contest and not to whine or camplain, to take his fair share of a job, to be hardy and physically brave.

Little is taught him of anything lese. He grows up almost entirely ignorant of sex morals. Many of your questions are about this matter, because of the behaviour that you have seen among American soldiers. There is a great freedom between the sexes in our country, because boys and girls are equally treated in the home as children because they go to school together

(Continued on Page 6)

TURKEY IS PREPARED

(Continued from Page 23)

Turkish note on the question of the Straits.

I asked the Foreign Minister what Turkey's reaction would be to Russia's reported demand for bases in the Dodecanese, and for trusteeship over Tripolitania. Hasan Saka, who has the reputation for saying very little in many words, this time said much in very few words. "Everybody knows," he replied, "on whose side we are; and our reaction (to Russia's reported demands) would be guided by the policies of those on whose side we are."

Thus Turkey waits nervously, prepares assiduously, and relies with child-like faith on the western Powers. Russia is apparently playing a silent game. As long as the Kremlin does nothing but stoke up the fires of Turkish nervousness, she is slowly jockeying Turkey into a position of thrusting out her defiance a little too far for diplomatic safety. Russia is playing a politico-psychological game of a most cunning kind.

The Nation

The western Powers have, at least in the Turkish view, pledged themselves to support and defend Turkish sovereignty against violation from any quarter. The question arises: What sort of country have we pledged ourselves to defend? Is Turkey a democracy? Does she conform to the Four Freedoms.

The constitution of the Turkish Republic, passed in 1923, is democratic in principle. In practice, Turkey is administered under a single party system now under the personal control of President Inonu and his chief lieutenant. Prime Minister Saracoglu. It is an authoritarian Government and it suffers from all the usual illnesses except one; terrorism against the growing Opposition is the marked exception rather than the rule. In effect, Turkey is slowly developing a democratic system.

Four months ago, an Opposition party (with teeth) was formed and has since grown rapidly. It calls itself the Democratic Party and, according to long-time political observers here, it has an even chance of upsetting Saracoglu's People's Party in the 1947 elections. Leader of the Democratic Party is Gelal Bayar who was Prime Minister when Kemal Ataturk died and who was outside in a political coup by the Inonu-Saracoglu faction in the 1937.

I met Bayar in an Effort to get answers to two questions: How much freedom is he allowed to conduct opposition to the Government? If and when he comes to power, will he institute real democracy in Turkish politics?

To the first question Bayar replied: "We think that a constructive opposition is of more benefit to Turkey than a bitter and destructive one. We consider ourselves free. Our laws, which were passed as a result of extraordinary times, are now being changed according to the requirement of normal conditions. As soon as this work is completed, our activity will develop into its final form."

Bayar referred particularly to the election law which, in its present form, gives the party in power complete control of voting regulations and ballot boxes. He is confident that pressure from the masses will force the Saracoglu Government to liberalize the election law before the 1947 vote.

My second question was phrased thus: If you come to power in 1947, will you favour absolute freedom for all Opposition parties including the Communists?

He replied: "We think all parties which do not aim at the disintegration of the territorial entity of our country, at bringing our independence to an end and at curtailing the basic rights of the citizens should have absolute freedom."

"Are you, then, left or right of the present regime?" I asked. He smiled and said, "The right and the left are very relative things. If the utmost defence of the public interest in the refusal to give any class or group special privileges mean to be left, then our party is completely on the ltft."

Bayar declined to reply to only one question. It was this: "How does your foreign policy differ from that of the regime?" He had no comment to make at a time like this. But as the man who personally negotiated the first agreement between the new Soviet regime and the new Turkish Republic, he had something to say in Turkish-Russian relations.

"Soviet Russia and revolutionary Turkey many years ago cleared up all the thorny questions they had inherited from Tsarist Russia and the Ottoman Empire. There is not a single valid subject of dispute between the two countries. I had the opportunity to witness, in my then official capacity, all the negotiations and understandings which led to such a result. The gossip made on this subject by non-official individuals should be met with great caution. Being a person who has followed closely the era of harmonious collaboration in Russo-Turkish relations it is very difficult for me to believe that the contrary is possible." If Bayar means what he says, both in domestic and foreign policy, Turkey has in reserve an impressive figure to lead the nation should a sudden storm topple the present regime.

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THE PSYCHOLOGIST IN LOVE

(Continued From Page 2)

"my brother put in an unexpected appearance at my flat. He told me he had come on short casual leave, to transact some business in the city. I guessed the nature of his 'business', but kept my counsel. The storm in my mind and heart had not yet subsided,—the struggle of emotions and loyalties, and the hopelessness of frustration and despair.

My brother rambled on, telling me all about his work and his life in the country, and I listened dutifully, but with little interest. Then he suddenly asked, 'Did you visit my friend whom I wrote you about and did you meet his two daughters?' I replied with a single affirmative. This information seemed to excite him, for he leaned towards me across the table and asked eagerly, 'What did you think of Mohini,—that is the younger one, you know.' I flared up. Elder brothers are entitled to respect and consideration, but they cannot be allowed to trifle with their younger brothers' feelings, even if they have actually no intention of doing so. 'Is it necessary to be so devious about it?' I said hotly, 'If you really wish to know how *Sundari* is, she is fine!'

* * *

"My brother looked crestfallen, and I instantly repented my unreasonable attitude. He spoke in a lower tone, without the enthusiasm he had evinced a little while before; 'I am sorry if I have hurt you in any way by my question;' he said,'I think you know that I love Sundari,— as a matter of fact, I have come to pop the question to her father,—*she* has already accepted me..... They are both such good girls. And Mohini,—I suppose I mustn't say this, but it probably doesn't matter if I do,—Mohini seems to have taken a liking for you ever since she saw you first, about eight months ago,—Wait, I know you met her only the other day, but she had already seen and heard you on three or four occasions; she happened to attend the Psychology Congress on the opening day, when you made a speech as the Secretary, and she went to every subsequent meeting, just to see you again. Sundari told me about this, some time later, and suggested that we should make you acquainted with each other. That was, of course, some months before you were transferred to the city. Before you arrived, as you know, I had left to take up my appointment. Sundari wrote, asking for a photograph of yours, and I sent her the nice one I had opportunely received from you just then. In acknowledging the receipt of the photograph, she mentioned that Mohini had pasted it on the inside of the cover of her photograph album. You see how—"

I had jumped to my feet, and I interrupted him abruptly, 'There was no photograph in Mohini's album. Sundari and *your* photograph—the oval one, in her album, though she detached it lest I should discover her name. Oh, that was because of a silly challenge to my powers of psychological deduction!' I explained to him in a few words what had happened.

"My brother smiled, and looked as though a great weight had been lifted from his mind. 'Sundari,' he said, 'prides herself on *not* being a sentimentalist. She would never allow a photograph of mine to have prominence in her album,—though she is a dear girl, and loves me to distraction. The photograph that had been detached from *Mohini's* album, was *yours!*.... And now, shall we both go and pop our respective questions?"

Narain rose to his feet, to signify the end of his story. "So that was how I lost my faith in psychology," he said, "and incidentally, how I won the Ivory Statuette, alias Mohini.—But what's in a name?"

The Golden Calf Rules America

(Continued from Page 5)

from the first day, and because there is no segregation anywhere. This freedom is not usually laxity. There is a strong public opinion against laxity. In a recent poll taken among students on this subject, as I told you, most of the young people were against unchastity in man or woman, and against divorce on principle. On the other hand, the kiss, which is so shocking to people in the East, is not thought of here as important. Most of our young people have come to think of kissing as greeting or a farewell. It has no significance when it is casual, and means nothing.

GROWING UP

All parents, however, become increasingly anxious about their children as they approach adolescence. Will the training of the home hold when the son and the daughter begin to go out on picnics, to go to the motion pictures and the theatres, to ride in motor cars, even if they are only ramshackle bits of metal attached to an engine. When the young people go off together, anxious parents ask, will they behave properly?

On the whole—they do not go off in pairs or separately; The usual pleasure is to go off together in a crowd, and in a crowd of young men and women there will be much merriment and loud laughter and noise and a peculiar form of American joking called, "kidding," which is merely humorous teasing, but there will be no real misbehaviour of a sex sort.

The greatest danger comes from too much of drinking. I do think myself that many Americans drink far too much and that they take drunkenness far too lightly. Yet the fact remains that one very seldom does actually see a drunk person, except at certain hours of the evening in the poorest districts in a city. But drunkenness, you tell me, was very prevalent among our soldiers. It was a form of escape, I am sure from a task which they hated and yet which they had to perform.

Our soldiers drank out of homesickness and loneliness and hatred of war. Many of them, now that they have come home, no longer drunk, much. But drinking is our national form of escape, I fear.

LURID LANDMARKS

From some of your letters, I gather that an Indian journalist has given very unfavorable reports of the conduct of our young people as he has seen it in our country. I am sure it would be easy to do this, especially if he has seen mainly our big cities, and our lower class young people. In any motion picture theatre you can see some young people hold hands and occasionally kiss one another, and lean their heads upon one another's shoulders. At drunken parties the worst behaviour is possible. But I can only say that if the stranger here can accept the fact of the comraderie between our boys and girls which has been established since birth, then immorality is not usual among them.

In any country, it is the spectacular which is noticed. Visitors to India, for example, may come back talking of the wild-looking religious pilgrims and snake charmers and beggars and so on, and they do not talk of the vast solid majority of decent, hard-working people. Here the visitor talks of the wild young woman and the drunken young man, and the thug and the thief, and forgets the vast majority of decent hardworking people.

AVERSION TO STUDY

How long does the child of this family of ours go to school? On the average only six to eight years. The free school continues through high school, and beyond that in every state there is a state supported university, where he and his sister may go too, tuition free, for college. But the fact is the children do not usually go to college, or even to high school. The average citizen in the United States, where education is so well provided in comparison at least to other countries, does not usually even finish the eight primary grades.

Why should this be? Primarily because, frankly speaking, education does not pay here in our country. A bricklayer and a carpenter, a garage mechanic, get higher wages than a teacher and a professor;. A white collar job has less and less prestige. Wealth is highly thought of, and our aristocracy is primarily that of the rich. A man if he has money enough can rise into the highest of our circles. A scholar, even the most learned, may have prestige among the intellectuals, who are a relatively small, though very articulate group, but he is unknown the average of our nation, and little thought of them of when he is known.

Many of our jokes are directed at absent-minded professors and scholars who are thought of as impractical and useless. The hero is the big business executive who has risen from the ranks of poor people by his sheer effort and ability. To succeed means to grow rich and powerful.

Against the rich and the powerful owner and executive the working man unites in labour unions, not because he hates or does not admire this successful man—indeed, he only wishes himself as successful—not because he himself wants to share some of the profits which his work helped to create. No moral ideal governs either rich man or working man. It is a struggle between the two for profits. Labor unions are not interested in the man as a human being. Indeed, there is often bitter strife between unions, although they unite in battle against the rich owner.

A DARK PICTURE

So the child of our average family, especially if he does not enjoy school, and usually he does not, is shrewd enough to decide that school does him no good, and he will want to leave early and find himself a job in a factory or a store or a garage, or some such place. There he hopes that his own ability will help him to rise and grow rich and become one of the owner class. When he does, he will be as merciless on the ones who work for him as though he had never been a workingman himself.

Is this too dark a picture? Perhaps it is. The working man has a better life here than in any other country I have ever seen. Yet he is very dissatisfied. He is as full of prejudices as his employer and he fights against the Negro who wants job in his factory.

Only slowly are better conditions coming about, through the efforts of those who are merciful and more enlightened than the average and who continue to cry out against our evils. We are a stormy and quarrelsome people among ourselves, partly because democracy encourages individuality. I believe that it is better to have democracy and to be quarrelsome, if necessary. Somehow, the common good is worked out, not all at once or everywhere, yet bit by bit. We are in the process, and certainly have not achieved complete democracy. As far as we have gone, it is, however democracy.

EBB AND FLOW

But indeed this is the life of any people. Where is there perfection? We are all in the process of trying to become more human. We fall back, we descend into the hell of war and death and torture and savagery and then sickened by our own evils, we pull ourseves upward again and try in new ways. Do not look to any people for salvation and certainly not to ours. Yet I believe that all peoples, out of common life and sorrows, will learn, indeed we must learn, to create a world in which all can live.

Is the American Home a failure? I think not. The universal homesickness and longing of the men who went abroad proves it. Home here is what home is anywhere. However poor, it is a centre of love for those who make it.

WILL CIVIL WAR COME TO INDIA?

By Louis Fischer

"British firmness, Congress wisdom and Moslem common-sense will avert violent disturbances when India joins the family of nations. The Moslems and others will play adequate roles, not only in the Central Government, but also in all Provincial Governments. Say that publicy and concretely to Indian Moslems and the lure of Pakistan will disappear altogether."

NEW YORK, (BY CABLE)— Government officials in Washington and politically-minded Americans have their fiingers crossed about India.

They want a settlement in the nearest future. What motivates them is not merely a general sympathy for a colonial nation seeking independence, but more particularly, the desire to eliminate a big world problem which has explosive possibilities.

There are so many difficulties and crises in politics that any measure is welcome which removes a situation from the international agenda.

NEEDLESS APPREHENSION

This approach to the Indian question explains why many who hope for an early settlement in India are nevertheless apprehensive. "Won't the Moslems start a civil war?" This is a query I have met in numerous quarters.

Civil war in India would mean trouble, and politicians are eager to get rid of trouble.

I have always said "If you are convinced that what you do is right then you must be ready to face the consequences. Independence for India is just. Therefore no consideration should serve as a deterrent."

But I proceed immediately to add that I do not think freedom for India will provoke a civil war. When in history has a people rebelled against its own liberation?

The position would be this: The British declare that they are quitting India; the British declare that the Indians should set up a national government to rule India; thereupon, President Mohammed Ali Jinnah of the Moslem League calls on the 92-million Moslems of India to shed their blood to stop this development.'

MERE FANTASY

The idea that the Moslems would answer his call is fantastic. They would be shedding blood to keep the imperial master in India.

The Moslems of India have risen; they rose in 1857. They rose against the British raj. They will not rise now to keep the British raj in their motherland.

"Jinnah threatens Civil War" makes a big headline and is good propaganda. But with wisdom on the part of the British and the Indians it can remain in the realm of mere propaganda.

Shortly after spending a week as the house guest of Mahatma Gandhi in June, 1942, I visited Jinnah in Bombay. Gandhi was contemplating a nationwide civil disobedience movement to oust the British. I asked Jinnah how the Moslems would react to the movement. He told me there would be fighting everywhere between the Moslems and Hindus. Gandhi launched the civil disobedience campaign; it lasted many months. There was no fighting between Moslems and Hindus. How could Moslems attack their countrymen who were sacrificing themselves to free India?

Before the recent provincial elections in India, Congress party supporters in America wagged their heads and dolefully predicted Hindu-Muslim bloodshed. I disagreed with them. I had a letter from India written by a leading Indian who stated, "I am afraid the elections are not going to be an uneventful and bloodless affair." Yet they were bloodless although Jinnah's claim to speak for India's Moslems was badly damaged by the results of the vote.

I do not believe Jinnah could stage a civil war in India unless the British and the Congress seriously mismanage the whole affair.

NOT ONE PARTY CENTRE

During my talks with Gandhi, he said Jinnah might conceivably be asked to become Prime Minister of Defence Minister of a free India. The Congress party has no intention, as far as I know, of trying to establish a purely-Congress much less a purely-Hindu national government. The government of an independent India must be a coalition government in which all elements of the population, Hindus, Moslems, Untouchables, Maharajah-ruled peoples, Sikhs, labour unions, peasant unions, and others are fully represented not only at the upper levels but also in lower branches of the administration.

If Jinnah proclaimed a holy war against such a government he might raise a regiment but not more. Thugs and rowdies might terrorize the countryside, but that would compromise Jinnah's leadership rather than enhance it.

THE CAUTIOUS VICEROY

I discussed this same issue in the summer of 1942 with Lord Linlithgow who was then Viceroy. After I had presented my argument, he said, "You mean I could make it possible for Jinnah not to join a national government?"

"Yes," I replied.

"Maybe you are right," the cautious Viceroy asserted.

Viceroy Wavell and the British Cabinet mission now in India can certainly so formulate their plan for Indian independence that the Moslems could not refuse to participate in the government of their liberated country.

British firmness, Congress wisdom, and Moslem common sense will avert violent disturbances when India joins the family of nations. The Moslems, and others, will play adequate roles not only in the Central Government but also in all Provincial Governments. Say that publicly and concretely to Indian Moslems and the lure of Pakistan will disappear altogether.

NO RELAPSE TO MIDDLE AGES

There is no proof that India's Moslems want Pakistan. They have more sense then to condemn themselves to live in another poor, semi-feudal Iran rather than in a free, united India which will proceed immediately to wipe out feudalism and poverty through a land reform, industrialization and progressive social legislation.

Two Indias would perpetuate the Middle Ages in Asia. One free India will begin to march towards the twentieth century. Moslems must choose between the seventeenth century and the twentieth. I feel they will choose the promise of health, prosperity, cultural freedom and educational opportunities which science holds in store for them.

Jinnah personally is the 20th century. He is no religious fanatic. He lived happily in London for years. He does his people a disservice by wanting to hold them back three centuries.

India can be liberated with Jinnah's help. It will be liberated without his help and even against his active opposition. He cannot stem the post-war tide which is bringing a new freedom to Asia.

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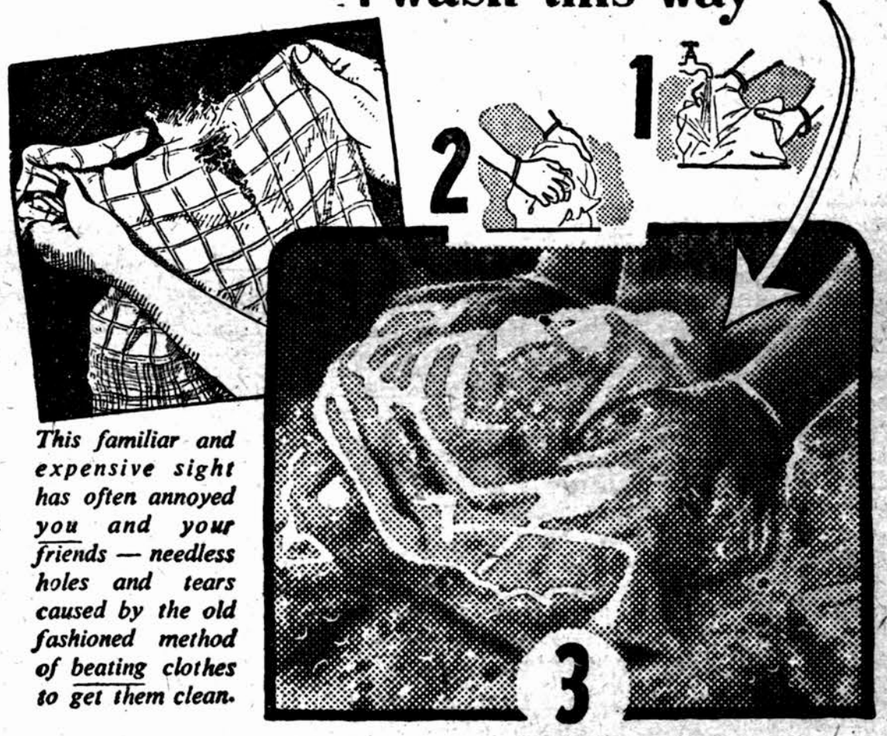

This familiar and expensive sight has often annoyed you and your friends — needless holes and tears caused by the old fashioned method of beating clothes to get them clean.

FOLLOW the method shown in these numbered pictures; carry out the instructions given below, and you *can be sure* your clothes will be washed really clean without harm. (1) Thoroughly soak the garment to be washed — it makes no difference whether you do it under a tap, in a tub, tank or stream. (2) When you've made the garment very wet, rub Sunlight Soap all over it — rub Sunlight very generously on the dirtiest parts. (3) Knead the soapy garment gently but thoroughly. *Don't beat it.* Just knead (in the way you knead dough when making chappatis), squeezing the soapy lather right into and through the texture of the cloth. ***Sunlight's "self-acting" lather will gently lift out all the dirt — if you make sure, by thorough kneading, that Sunlight's "self-acting" lather reaches all the dirt. The "live" soap in this energetic lather loosens dirt almost as soon as it touches it — detaches the dirt from the cloth and absorbs it into the lather.*** (4) Rinse the garment free from the dirty lather. Clothes washed this gentle Sunlight way last much, much, longer.

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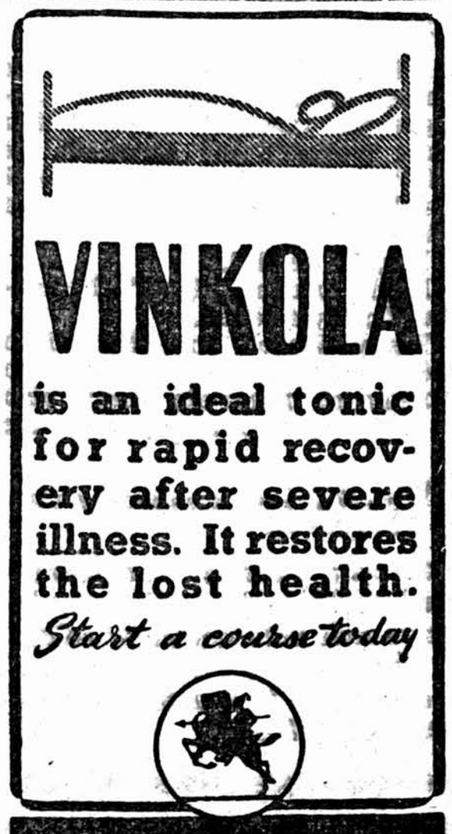

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PUBLIC NOTICES

TENDER NOTICE

FRESH TENDERS for the work of "Provision of a 11 K.V. underground cable 3 miles long and switch gear" at Nagpur, estimated to cost about Rs. 47,000 are invited and will be received by the Electrical Engineer, Central P. W. D., 83, Santhome High Road, Mylapore, Madras, upto 1 p. m. on 27th May, 1946. The tender schedules and other particulars can be had from the Electrical Engineer, Central P. W. D., 83, Santhome High Road, Mylapore, Madras on any working day between 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. on payment of Rs. Five (Rs. 5) only.

A. J. RAJU,
Electrical Engineer,
Electrical Division,
Central P.W.D.
No. 83, Santhome High Road,
Mylapore, Madras.

8051

SINGAPORE BOMBING ECHO

FATE OF PARSI FIELD CASHIER

Widow's Appeal To Informant Who Picked Up Saigon Radio Message

An echo of Japanese bombing of Singapore is heard now—after four years and three months—in Bombay, in the pathetic appeal of a Parsi lady to know the fate of her husband, Lt. Jal Hormasji Hodiwala, who was employed in Singapore as field cashier in the 28th Infantry Brigade, where he had gone in June or July, 1941

On the fateful day of Japanese bombing of Singapore, 13th February 1942, Lt. Hodiwala was in the ice factory of one Mr. Framroze, as he was staying there a few days prior to this. Due to terrific bombing and shelling the town was subjected to, the factory was also involved in it. Its oil tank was hit, and the factory was reduced to ashes. The fate of Mr. Hodiwala is not definitely known though some believe he was a victim of the factory blaze.

The Manager of Mr. Framroze, one Mr. Jambusaria, informed Lt. N. K. Patel, Field Cashier to 22nd Infantry Brigade, about the destruction of the factory. Mr. Patel broadcast this sad news of the factory blaze and the presumption of Mr. Hodiwala being trapped therein, from Radio, Singapore, in Gujerati. Mr. Patel is now in Bombay, and on calling on Mrs. Hodiwala he was informed that she had not got any news of her husband's fate. Mrs. Hodiwala, however, produced one undated post-card she had received, in this connection, posted by someone in Bombay. It reads:—

Saigon.

Dear Madam—Mr. Hodiwala is quite safe and happy. Can hear him again shortly on Radio, Saigon, at 9-45 p.m. on 25-meter.

Please listen always.

Yours truly
Radio, Saigon.

The post-card, addressed to Mrs. Hodiwala, bears the postal stamp of Girgaon P. O. only. The stamp of the delivery office which in this case is Grant Road, is not there, strange enough! Neither is there the writer's signature. It was posted in January 1943, as observed from the Girgaon P. O. stamp.

Mrs. Hodiwala, in these circumstances will be deeply grateful to the person who wrote her this post-card, to contact her, and give her as much information as possible which will go a long way in relieving her anxiety. Her full address is as under:—Mrs. Tehemena Jalbhoy Hodiwala, Green View, 88 Tardeo Road, Bombay-7.

No Permit Needed For Export Of Rum

Export Trade Controller, writes:—

With reference to Mr. D. F. Karaka's criticism of an advertisement for the sale of 10,000 cases of Indian rum with Export Permit in the advertisement column of the 'Times of India' dated 15th May, 1946, appearing in the 'Bombay Chronicle' of the 16th May, 1946 under the column "Off My Chest", it is notified that 'no' export permit is required for the export of rum or any other liquor of indigenous manufacture.

Sandu

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NOVELTY

No Decision Yet On Interim Govt. Personnel

Iran Premier Speaks Out

Will Check Intriguing Reactionaries Who Jeopardised Country

TEHERAN, May 18 (Reuter): M. Ghavam-Es-Sultaneh, the Persian Prime Minister, in a speech broadcast over the Teheran radio today stated: "When I came to power, I was faced with a terrible situation at the start which was not my responsibility.

In order to fulfil the responsibility put on my shoulders by public opinion, I have tried to calm public anxiety over misunderstandings with Russia and to change misunderstandings to understandings and friendship.

"One of my efforts have been to solve the Azerbaijan problem, and though no agreement has yet been reached, we have come to know each other's opinions and with mutual faith, the problem will be solved."

Saying that "reactionaries" who intended to bring about his resignation would be punished, M. Ghavam added "they say I have made mistakes in foreign policy. Why did I go to Moscow? Why did I receive an Azerbaijan delegation?

"These people must know that my policy is to maintain a balance between Russia, Britain and the United States.

These reactionaries by going to foreign embassies and by intrigues have jeopardised Persia.

My duty as the head of the State necessitates checking reactionaries."

M. Ghavam said that those mainly responsible for the present problems were deputies of the last two Persian Parliaments and "also former Persian Government's who by foolish acts and policies raised harmful misunderstandings with Russia."

FACT FINDING MISSION

LONDON, May 18 (Reuter): The four-man Persian mission to Azerbaijan which will survey the area and report to the Prime Minister on whether Soviet troops have completed their withdrawal from Persia has arrived at Tabriz, the capital of the home rule" province of Azerbaijan Teheran Radio stated today.

The Mission later left for a locality north-east of Tabriz.

Discussions Prolonged On Sub-Federal Scheme

MAHATMA AND AZAD EXPLAIN IMPLICATIONS TO WORKING COMMITTEE MEMBERS

NEW DELHI, May 18, (A.P.I.): The Congress Working Committee was unable, this afternoon, to take up consideration of the list of names for the interim Government, as discussions on the Cabinet Mission's proposals which it was anticipated would end during the early part of the afternoon session became prolonged, writes the political correspondent of the Associated Press of India.

This prolongation, it is gathered from informed Congress circles, in no way indicates any change in the general approach of the Congress which is one of approval of the proposals. The delay appears to be due to the desire of the members of the Congress Working Committee who were not present during the Simla negotiations to get a first hand account of the grounds on which certain alterations or modifications have been effected in the original Congress stand. as envisaged in the Congress President's reply to the Secretary of State's invitation to attend the tripartite conference.

CONGRESS STAND RECALLED

That reply, it will be recalled, took strong exception to the grouping of provinces and stated: " We consider it wrong to form groups of provinces in the Federal Union and more so on religious or communal basis. It also appears that you also leave no choice to a province in the matter of joining or not joining a group. It is by no means certain that a province as constituted would like to join any particular group. In any event, it would be wholly wrong to compel a province against its own wish. While we agree to the provinces having full powers in regard to all remaining subjects as well as the residuary powers, we have also stated that it should be open to any province to exercise its option to have more common subjects with the Federal Union. Any sub-federation within the Federal Union would weaken the federal centre and would be otherwise wrong. We do not, therefore, favour any such development."

As a result of the Simla negotiations, the Congress delegation in its final terms of compromise, described as "the basis for agreement", dealing with the question of groups said: "Groups of provinces may be formed and such groups may determine the Provincial subjects which they desire to take in common. After the Constituent Assembly has decided the constitution of the All-India Federal Union, representatives of the provinces, may form groups to decide the Provincial Constitutions for their group, and, if they wish, a group constitution."

FINAL RESOLUTION TO-MORROW

Some members of the Congress Working Committee wished to ascertain the exact reason why the Congress delegation agreed to this change. On this as on some other points, the members of the Committee who brought fresh minds to bear on the proposals desired clarification and amplification.

Mahatma Gandhi, the Congress President and the other members of the Congress Delegation who were concerned with the negotiations at Simla are reported to have explained the points raised by the members of the Working Committee. This process occupied the whole of this afternoon's sitting and the Committee was, therefore, unable to finalise its resolution which it now hopes to do to-morrow. After the completion of this task, it will take up discussion of names for the 'Interim' Government.

NEHRU FOR FARIDKOT?

Police Making Desperate Attempts To Break Hartal

(From Our Correspondent.)

JAITU, May 18.

To-day is the 21st day of complete hartal in Faridkot. Kotkapura and Qoniana on the way to Faridkot State also observed complete hartal to-day. The police are desperately attempting to break hartal. Even the Zamindars refuse selling grains.

Another jatha of 150 led by Bishamnath advocate offered Satyagraha in Faridkot to-day. Ladies volunteers were insulted on the station platform. The police in plain clothes and other hirelings shouted provocative slogans and abuses. The flags were snatched and Satyagrahis beaten. The deputation of Punjab States Peoples Conference are meeting Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. It is understood that Panditjee coming to Faridkot within a week.

The authorities are trying to make it a communal question.

RELEASE OF SIMLA CONFERENCE CORRESPONDENCE (PAGE 11)

SYED HUSSAIN'S TIP TO JINNAH

NEW DELHI, May 17 (A.P.I.)—Dr. Syed Hussain interviewed by the Associated Press of India welcomed the new proposals because "they mean action and a step forward in ending the prolonged suspense and deadlock which had all but stifled India's national life."

Dr. Syed Hussain sincerely hoped that "Mr. Jinnah and the Muslim League will now bring the full weight of their co-operation to the National counsels not only for securing the maximum protection for the Muslims but also for the larger and permanent good of the country as a whole, of which they are an integral and inseparable part.

Just Adjustment, Says Panikkar

NEW DELHI, May 17 (A.P.I.)—An essentially just adjustment of the Indian problem taking into consideration the conflicting claims of the different parties is the description given to the British Government's constitutional proposals by Sardar K. M. Panikkar, Prime Minister of Bikaner.

Sardar Panikkar interviewed by the Associated Press of India today said the proposals met the fundamental requirements of unity and provided both for territorial and jurisdictional integrity of the Islamic people. At the same time, he declared, provision has been made for the major problem of Indian defence."

MANEKJI DADABHOY WELCOMES PROPOSALS

BOMBAY, May 16 (U.P.I.)—"Considering the complexity of the subject I am of the opinion that the Cabinet Mission have come to the only conclusion which was possible for them to arrive at", said the Hon. Sir Manekji Dadabhoy, President of the Council of State, in an interview to the United Press of India on the recent proposals of the Cabinet Mission.

Sikhs To Mobilise Against Mission's Award

LAHORE, May 18 (API)

The opinion that the statement of the British Cabinet Mission was wholly unsatisfactory and extremely detrimental to the Sikh interest as it placed the Sikhs under virtual Pakistan, was expressed through a resolution adopted by the Working Committee of the Shromani Akali Dal, the Premier organisation of the Sikhs, at a meeting held in camera at Amritsar this evening.

The Akali Dal decided to oppose the proposals contained in the Mission's statement and called upon the Sikhs to close their ranks and create a united front to offer effective resistance against the imposition of Pakistan upon them as envisaged in the statement.

The meeting called upon the Sikhs to observe Sunday May 26 as a protest day by holding diwans and offering prayers for the success of the Panth.

Babu Labh Singh, who presided, has sent telegrams to the Congress President, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Mahatma Gandhi, Sardar Patel, Babu Rajendra Prasad, Dr. P. Seetharamaya and Mr. Sarat Chndra Bose urging upon them to stand by the 1929 resolution of the Congress till the proposals were modified according to the wishes of the Sikhs.

Gandhiji Confers With Pethick-Lawrence

NEW DELHI, May 18, (API): Mahatma Gandhi had a three-hour interview with the Secretary of State for India, Lord Pethick-Lawrence at the latter's residence "Wellington Crescent".

BAGHDAD, May 17, (Reuter): Five Iraqi political parties have appealed to the Soviet minister in Baghdad for help from the Soviet Union in getting the Palestine problem submitted to the United Nations Security Council.

Mr. Gandhi met Lord Pethick-Lawrence, Secretary of State for India, and Sir Stafford Cripps, on May 16, a few hours before the Cabinet Mission's statement on the Indian constitutional issue was released.

Congress Executive Discusses Draft Resolution

NEW DELHI, May 18, (A.P.I.): The Congress Working Committee resumed its sitting this afternoon at Mahatma Gandhi's camp. Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant, Premier of the United Provinces, who arrived in Delhi last night also attended the meeting.

Mahatma Gandhi gave an account to the working of his talk with the Secretary of State, Lord Pethick-Lawrence, this morning.

A draft resolution on the Cabinet Mission's proposals is before the committee for discussion today.

LATEST COMMERCIAL

NEW YORK COTTON

NEW YORK, May 18.

Previous Closing	27.15
To-day's Opening	27.14
Difference	—1
To-day's Closing	27.16
Difference	+1

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

NEW YORK, May 18.

New York Stock Exchange opening prices General Motors 71-1/8, Anaconda Copper Mining 46-3/8, United States Steel Common 85-1/8. United States Steel preference unquoted.

OUT AND OUT APPEASEMENT OF MUSLIMS, SAYS CELLER

British Plan For India Received With Mixed Feelings In America

WASHINGTON, May 17. (Reuter): A study of the full text of the British plan for an Indian Federal Union has aroused both favourable and unfavourable first reactions here.

Of those who commented to Reuter on the plan, the most loudly critical was the Democratic Representative, Mr. Emmanuel Celler who has altered his initial view that certain of the proposals were out and out appeasement of the Moslems. To-day he declared that this alarm over the requirements that the majority of both the Hindus and Moslems would have to approve major questions in the legislature was based on an incomplete press report given by an American News Agency.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENTS TOO WEAK.

Doctor Anup Singh, Secretary of the "The National Committee for India's Freedom", whose comments yesterday showed considerable satisfaction, to-day commented to Reuter on the full text of the plan: "I am glad that Pakistan has been rejected in its extreme form but I consider that the proposed Central Governments will be too weak to cope with India's new needs.

"I think further that the Princes should be asked to recognise the new Central Government as the paramount power as they have recognised the British Government."

Mr. Anup Singh concluded: "I hope that Indians will accept the offer and get control of the machinery. I am more concerned with ending British dominion than with the details of a constitution. This is an opportunity."

NOT BOLD.

Sirdar J. J. Singh, President of the India League of America, commenting on the British proposals, said: "Mr. Winston Churchill must feel melancholy, because these proposals, like some other Labour Government proposals, envisage liquidation of the British Empire.

The Cabinet Ministers must be congratulated on the able and sincere effort to reach a solution. However, I must say that the proposals are not bold. They are not breathtaking. Besides, some other glaring loopholes in clause two virtually gives veto power to the Moslems in the legislature on any major communal issue.

"I regret to see the British proposals instead of destroying the vicious system of representation on a religious grouping basis is going to perpetuate it. I am also greatly worried that under this new set-up India's economic and industrial progress will be handicapped.

CLOSE RELATIONSHIP.

OTTAWA, May 16. (Reuter): Mr. Devadas Gandhi said here that if the new British proposals for India were mandatory and meant complete independence, he could foresee a relationship between India and other members of the Commonwealth similar to the relationship between Canada and Britain.

He was asked whether he could foresee this relationship, or did he think it would be similar to that between Britain and Eire.

He said: "I believe we should be left alone to decide that as we choose after an interval of complete independence. But I am sure that if the British mean complete independence, they will, on that basis, take up the matter with the Indian leaders straight away."

"Statesmanlike Announcement", Says Sir Tej

ALLAHABAD, May 17 (A.P.I.): Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru has sent the following telegrams to Lord Pethick-Lawrence, Secretary of State for India and Lord Wavell on the announcement made by the Cabinet Mission and the Viceroy last night:

To Lord Pethick-Lawrence: "May I congratulate you and your colleagues very sincerely on your wise and statesmanlike announcement which should receive the widest support in India."

To Lord Wavell: "Will your Excellency permit me to congratulate you warmly on the wise and statesmanlike announcement made last night which deserves widest support."

Sir Tej Bahadur has also sent the following telegram to Mahatma Gandhi: "May I very sincerely congratulate you on the wise lead you have given and its successful issue."

Low Thinks Jinnah Has Missed The Bus

LONDON, May 17 (Reuter): The famous political cartoonist, David Low, of the London "Evening Standard" devotes his cartoon today to present the situation in India. It depicts Mr. Jinnah at a bus stop standing by a suitcase labelled "Pakistan". A double-decker bus is leaving the stop for destination "New India" and the conductor is Lord Pethick-Lawrence. One of the principal passengers is Mahatma Gandhi, who is peeping at Mr. Jinnah from the top deck.

Low captions his cartoon "Missed The Bus".

A spade is propped up at the side of the bus stop. Mr. Jinnah is standing in a small hole and the inference is that "Mr. Jinnah has used the spade to dig himself into the hole but he still has it handy if he wants to dig himself out again."

2nd Weighment Of Aga Khan Against Diamonds

LONDON, May 17 (UPI): Following the Indian example East Africa will shortly celebrate H. H. the Aga Khan's Diamond Jubilee on August 10 next at Dar-es-Salaam when 40,000 subjects of His Highness from all parts of the East and also South Africa will participate in it.

The highlight of the celebrations, the 'United Press of India' was informed by Mr. Suleman, the Aga Khan's leading follower now in London, will be the repetition of weighing of H. H. the Aga Khan against some thousands of diamonds which are to be especially loaned by the Board of Trade.

Lebanese Cabinet Resigns

BEIRUT, May 18. (Reuter): The Sami Sohl Cabinet resigned at an extraordinary session of the Parliament this morning. In a statement before the resignation, the Lebanese Prime Minister alluded to opposition and manoeuvres against this Government inside and outside the Parliament.

The Ministers who resigned yesterday did so at the request of their party, the Independence Party. The Cabinet had been reorganised for the second time in a month, 17 days ago.

BRITISH SOLDIERS LEAVE JAVA

BATAVIA, May 17 (Reuter): Three hundred Japanese troops in an area West of Batavia who have been guarding arms dumps were relieved to-day and came forward with arms and stores to be disarmed by the British troops, according to a British spokesman.

The last British soldier has now embarked from the North Java port of Semarang and this week 3,000 more British are due to leave.

I.N.A. Men In Germany Still Interned

Lieutenants Of Subhas Suffer Due To Lack Of Medical Aid

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON, May 16: I have received news from a very reliable source in Paris that most of our countrymen who were in Germany and who actively helped Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose to organise the Azad Hind Fouj and the I.N.A. are now in British hands. Most of them took refuge in Berlin during the Allied advance in Germany and they were arrested on the day following the partial occupation of that town by the British. From Berlin they were all taken to an internment camp in the neighbourhood of Herford (British zone of occupation) where, in all probability, they are still interned.

LIST OF PERSONS

I am convinced that their relatives must be very anxious to hear about them.

I am giving here the names of all those concerned:

Mr. Promode Sen Gupta, Dr. J. K. Bannerjee, Mr. Bhabesh Balduri, Mr. Gorah Chand Dey, Mr. Mukherjee, Dr. Kaljan Bose, Mr. Kannyalal, Mr. Mujumdar (Engineer).

All of them come from Bengal, mostly from Calcutta. Dr. Madan and Dr. Lekhraj are from the North-West Frontier Province. Pandit Roy, Mr. Karta Ram, Dr. Dhawan, Mr. Ajit Singh, and Mr. Gill are all from the Punjab. Mr. Jhowry is from Mauritius. Dr. Faraghi, Mr. Raman, Mr. Swallhay are from the United Provinces, Mr. A. C. Nambiar and Mr. Sarma from South India. Mr. Naik, Mr. Ganpulay, Mr. Khurshed Mawa, Mr. Vyas, and Mr. Dakeni are from Bombay. Dr. Suresh Chandra and Mr. Sultan are from Hyderabad.

According to my informant (who incidentally is not conversant with Indian names), their health had deteriorated due to very meagre food but they were in good spirits and their morale was high. It will be specially noted that the health of Mr. Ajit Singh and Pandity Roy had worsened during winter as a result of lack of medical treatment and sufficient food. It is with deep regret that I have to announce the death of Dr. Ambika Vilajundar (a musician) who died during the terrific bombardment of Dresden in the beginning of 1945.

Chances Of Peace In China Brighter

WASHINGTON, May 16. (U.P.A.): The chances of restoring peace in China are considerably brighter today than they were two weeks ago, an official source told Stewart Hensley, United Press of America staff correspondent.

This source said he believed that General George Marshall might now complete the first six months of an eighteen-month plan to integrate the Nationalists and Communists militarily and politically.

SUB-DIVISIONAL OFFICER CONVICTED

POONA, May 17.—For criminal misappropriation of Government property worth Rs. 4,000, R. S. Candade ex-S.D.O., Versova Camp Andheri, has been convicted by the Special Tribunal at Amraoti, and sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment and fined Rs. 1,000.

The Special Police under the War Department of the Government of India were informed that the accused had dishonestly removed Government property, such as bullies and timber, from a R.I.N. camp, and sold the property. The Special Police, in the course of their efficient investigation, seized about half the quantity of stolen goods.

U. S. Favourably Impressed

WASHINGTON, May 17. (Reuter): The United States Government is favourably impressed by Britain's proposals on India the Acting Secretary of State Mr. Dean Acheson said at a press conference today.

Truman—Stalin Talks

WASHINGTON, May 16. (U.P.A.): President Harry Truman told the Press to-day he had been in touch with Generalissimo Josef Stalin regarding the world food position and hoped to make an announcement soon.

He said the United States is doing all it possibly can in the emergency, adding sharply that the United States is doing more than any one else to alleviate the situation.

Truman is believed to have contacted Stalin to appeal for greater Russian contributions to famine areas.

Truman did not elaborate on his announcement.

The statement that the United States is doing the most to relieve famine conditions came as an answer to a question whether any drastic action was planned in view of the predicted 40 per cent shortage in American wheat exports for the month of May.

U. S. SIGNS COMMERCIAL AGREEMENT WITH YEMEN

WASHINGTON, May 15 (Reuter): The United States has signed a diplomatic and commercial agreement with the Red Sea Arab State of Yemen, covering diplomatic and consular representation, and commerce and navigation.

"Both parties agree to the most favoured nation principle in its unconditional and unlimited form as the basis of their commercial relations", a state department announcement said.

Yemen is estimated to export a greater volume of trade than the entire remainder of the Arabian Peninsula, its principal export is coffee.

Looked Like Hitler Every Bit

POSADAS, Argentina, May 15, (U.P.A.): Frenzied excitement spread over this town of twenty thousand people today when Jan Wetzer—closely resembling Adolf Hitler—suddenly appeared at a private hospital for treatment.

A quick investigation proved that Wetzer was born in the same town as Hitler on the same date, but stands two inches shorter than Adolf.

SIX POINTS TO NOWHERE SAYS "MONTREAL GAZETTE"

MONTREAL, May 17, (U.P.A.): One of Canada's leading morning newspapers, the conservative "Montreal Gazette," today editorially charged that the Indian White Paper was "six points to nowhere". The editorial declared it is both unimaginative and unreal in concept. "The plan, even if acceptable, is almost certainly unworkable. A weak, federated India, dealing with limited subjects, bogged down in an involved procedural system is the last political creation needed in today's world—the scheme lacks any solution to fundamental Indian problems," the editorial said.

END OF PARAMOUNTCY DOES NOT PERTURB PRINCES

PROPOSALS REGARDED AS SATISFACTORY IN NARENDRA MANDAL CIRCLES

NEW DELHI, May 17, (A. P. I.): Chamber of Princes circles regard as satisfactory the statement of the Cabinet Mission. It is understood that at the forthcoming meeting of the Standing Committee of the Chamber of Princes among the questions that will be discussed are (A) A panel of names from which the Viceroy will pick the Advisory Committee. This committee will serve as a closer liaison between the Central Executive and the Indian States, particularly in relation to such subjects as are at present covered by the Planning and Development Department. It is expected that the names submitted will not be treated as representative of individual states but of Indian states generally.

(B) The size and composition of the Negotiating Committee which will represent the Indian States during the preliminary stakes of constitution making envisaged in the Cabinet Mission's statement.

(C) The grouping of smaller Indian states which do not at present constitute convenient economic and administrative units. The larger states, it is understood, do not favour entering regional groups, but prefer to remain individual units which will have direct relations with the Indian Union.

In this connection, it is understood, that the Congress have estimated that there should be approximately 25 separate treaties or agreements between the Indian Union and Indian States. The princes, it is learnt, estimate this figure at about 45. The Muslim League is believed to have demanded that Kashmir and Bahawalpur belong to a Muslim State.

It is expected that simultaneously with the process of constitution-making affecting British India matters touching Indian states, that is the grouping of small Indian States the relation of Princely India to the Central Union, and problems arising out of the gradual disappearance of paramountcy will be tackled. Finally it is understood that Indian States are not alarmed at the prospect that British paramountcy may disappear.

HOW SIMLA CONFERENCE FOUNDERED

Azad's & Jinnah's Charges Of Party Appeasement

CONGRESS' STAND ON STRONG & ORGANIC FEDERAL UNION | LEAGUE'S OPPOSITION TO SINGLE CONSTITUTION MAKING BODY

Rejection Of Nehru's Arbitration Offer, The Last Straw

NEW DELHI, May 18. (A.P.I.): Points of fundamental difference which caused the failure of the Simla Conference are revealed in the Tripartite correspondence published to-day comprising 21 documents and running to 14 printed pages. Letters exchanged by the three parties set out the principles and suggested points of agreement put forward by the Cabinet Mission, a memorandum embodying the minimum demands of the Muslim League and points suggested on behalf of the Congress as the basis of agreement.

The Breakdown

The conference which opened on Sunday, May 5, came near breakdown on May 8. On that date Mr. Jinnah in a letter to the Secretary of State said that no useful purpose would be served by discussing the points suggested by the Cabinet Mission.

In a letter dated May 9, the Congress President stated that the Cabinet Mission's suggestions were not acceptable, and went on to suggest the formation of an interim provisional Government and reference to an independent tribunal of matters in dispute concerning the Constituent Assembly.

Umpire For Mediation

Meetings between Pandit Nehru and Mr. Jinnah followed. In letters concerning these meetings, Pandit Nehru discussed the question of choosing a suitable umpire and said it would be desirable to exclude Englishmen, Hindus, Muslims and Sikhs. He added that he had his colleagues had drawn up a list from which a choice could be made and he presumed that Mr. Jinnah had also prepared a list of possible umpires. Mr. Jinnah replied that in their meetings not only the fixing of an umpire but several other points were discussed and that no agreement was arrived at on any of them.

NEW DELHI, May 18, (API): Following is full text of correspondence and documents connected with the conference between the Cabinet Delegation and His Excellency the Viceroy, and representatives of the Congress and the Muslim League, May 1946:—

PETHICK-LAWRENCE'S INVITATION TO MAULANA

Letter from Lord Pethick-Lawrence to Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and Mr. Jinnah, dated April 27, 1946:

The Cabinet Mission and His Excellency the Viceroy have carefully reviewed the opinions expressed to them by the various representatives they have interviewed and have come to the conclusion that they should make one further attempt to obtain agreement between the Muslim League and the Congress.

They realise that it would be useless to ask the two parties to meet unless they were able to place before them a basis of negotiation which could lead to such an agreement.

I am therefore asked to invite the Muslim League to send four negotiators to meet the Cabinet Mission and the Viceroy together with a similar number from the Congress Working Committee with a view to discussing the possibility of agreement upon a scheme based upon the following fundamental principles.

CONSTITUTIONAL STRUCTURE

The future constitutional structure of British India to be as follows: A Union Government dealing with the following subjects:

Foreign Affairs, Defence and Communications. There will be two groups of provinces, the one of the predominantly Hindu Provinces and the other of the predominantly Muslim Provinces, dealing with all other subjects which the Provinces in the respective groups desire to be dealt with in common. The Provincial Governments will deal with all other subjects and will have all the Residuary Sovereign Rights.

It is contemplated that the Indian States will take their appropriate place in this structure on terms to be negotiated with them.

I would point out that we do not think it either necessary or desirable further to elaborate these principles as all other matters could be dealt with in the course of the negotiations.

If the Muslim League and Congress are prepared to enter into negotiations on this basis you will perhaps be so good as to let me know the names of the four people appointed to negotiate on their behalf. As soon as I receive these, I will let you know the locus of the negotiations which will, in all probability, be in Simla where the climate will be more temperate.

AZAD DEMANDS CLARIFICATION

Letter from the President of the Congress to Lord Pethick-Lawrence dated 28th April, 1946:—

"I thank you for your letter of April 27th. I have consulted my colleagues of the Congress Working Committee in regard to the suggestion made by you, and they desire me to inform you that they have always been willing to discuss fully any matters concerning the future of India with representatives of the Muslim League or any other organisation. I must point out, however, that the "fundamental principles" which you mention require amplification and elucidation in order to avoid any misunderstanding.

As you are aware, we have envisaged a Federal Union of autonomous units. Such a federal union must of necessity deal with certain essential subjects of which defence and its allied subjects are the most important. It must be organic and must have both an executive and legislative machinery, as well as the finance relating to these subjects and the power to raise revenues for these purposes in its own right. Without these functions and powers, it would be weak and disjointed and defence and progress in general would suffer. Thus among the common subjects in addition to Foreign Affairs, Defence and Communications, there should be Currency, Customs, Tariffs and such other subjects as may be found on closer scrutiny to be intimately allied to them.

NO SUB-FEDERATION

Your reference to two groups of provinces, the one of the predominantly Hindu provinces and the other of the predominantly Muslim provinces, is not clear. The only predominantly Muslim provinces are the North-West Frontier Province, Sind and Baluchistan. Bengal and Punjab have a bare Muslim majority. We consider it wrong to form groups of provinces under the federal union and more so on religious or communal basis. It also appears that you leave no choice to a province in the matter of joining or not joining a group. It is by no means certain that a province as constituted would like to join any particular group. In any event, it would be wholly wrong to compel a province to function against its own wish. While we agree to the provinces having full powers in regard to all remaining subjects as well as residuary powers, we have also stated that it should be open to any province to exercise its option to have no common subjects with the federal union. Any sub-federation within the federal union would weaken the federal centre and would be otherwise wrong. We do not, therefore, favour any such development.

Regarding the Indian States we should like to make it clear that we consider it essential that they should be parts of the Federal Union in regard to the common subjects mentioned above. The manner of their coming into the Union can be considered fully later.

BASIC ISSUE OVERLOOKED

You have referred to certain "fundamental principles" but there is no mention of the basic issue before us that is, Indian independence and the consequent withdrawal of the British army from India. It is only on this basis that we can discuss the future of India, or any interim arrangement.

While we are ready to carry on negotiations with any party as to the future of India, we must state our convictions that reality will be absent from any negotiations whilst an outside ruling power still exists in India.

I have asked three of my colleagues of the Congress Working Committee, namely, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan to accompany me in any negotiations that may take place as a result of your suggestion.

JINNAH'S REPLY TO PETHICK-LAWRENCE

Letter from the President of the Muslim League to Lord Pethick-Lawrence, dated April 29:—

I thank you for your letter of the 27th April, which I placed before my Working Committee yesterday morning.

My colleagues and I fully appreciate the further attempt that the Cabinet Mission and His Excellency the Viceroy are making to bring about an agreement between the Muslim League and the Congress by proposing a meeting of the representatives of the two organisations for the purpose of negotiating an agreement. They, however, desire me to invite your attention to the position taken up by the Muslim League since the passing of the Lahore Resolution in 1940 and, thereafter, successively endorsed by the All-India Muslim League sessions and again by the convention of the Muslim League legislators, as recently as the ninth of April 1946, as per copy enclosed.

The Working Committee desire to point out that many important matters, both of principle and detail, in your brief letter, require elucidation and clarification, which, in their opinion, can be achieved at the meeting proposed by you.

LEAGUE NOMINEES

Therefore, without prejudice or commitment, the Working Committee in their anxiety to assist in finding an agreed solution of the Indian constitutional problem, have authorised me to nominate three representatives on behalf of the Muslim League to participate in the negotiations.

The following are the four names: (1) Mr. M. A. Jinnah, (2) Nawab Mohammad Ismail Khan, (3) Nawabzada Liaqua Ali Khan, and (4) Sardar Abdur Rab Nishtar.

(A copy of the resolution passed by the Subjects Committee to be placed before the All-India Muslim League Legislators' Convention on April 9, 1946, is enclosed with the letter).

PETHICK-LAWRENCE ACKNOWLEDGES MAULANA'S LETTER

Letter from Lord Pethick-Lawrence to the President of the Congress, dated April 29:—

Thank you for your letter of April 28. The Cabinet Delegation are very glad to know that the Congress agree to enter the joint discussion with representatives of the Muslim League and ourselves.

We have taken note of the views you have expressed on behalf of the Working Committee of the Congress. These appear to deal with matters which can be discussed at the conference for we have never contemplated that acceptance by Congress and the Muslim League of our invitation would imply as a preliminary condition full approval by them of the terms set out in my letter. These terms are our proposed basis for a settlement, and what we have asked the Congress Working Committee to do is to agree to send its representatives to meet ourselves and representatives of the Muslim League in order to discuss it.

Assuming that the Muslim League, whose reply we expect to receive in the course of the afternoon also accept our invitation, we propose that these discussions should be held at Simla, and intend to move there ourselves on Wednesday next. We hope that you will be able to arrange for the Congress representatives to be in Simla in time to open the discussion on the morning of Thursday May 2.

INDIA SECRETARY EXPLAINS

Letter from Lord Pethick-Lawrence to the President of the Muslim League, dated April 29, 1946:—

Thank you for your letter of April 29. The Cabinet Delegation are very glad to know that the Muslim League agree to enter the joint discussion with the representatives of the Congress and ourselves. I am glad to say I have received a letter from the President of the Congress to say that they are also willing to participate in the proposed discussions and have nominated Maulana Azad, Pandit Nehru, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan as their representatives.

We have taken note of the resolution of the Muslim League to which you draw our attention. We have never contemplated that acceptance by the Muslim League and the Congress of our invitation would imply as a priliminary condition full approval by them of the terms set out in my letter. These terms are our proposed basis for a settlement and what we have asked the Muslim League Working Committee to do is to agree to send its representatives to meet ourselves and representatives of the Congress in order to discuss it.

We propose that these discussions should be held at Simla and intend to move there ourselves on Wednesday next. We hope that you will be able to arrange for the Muslim League representatives to be in Simla in time to open the discussions on the morning of Thursday, May 2.

AGENDA

1. GROUPS OF PROVINCES:
   (a) Composition.
   (b) Method of Deciding Group Subjects.
   (c) Character of Group Organisation.
2. UNION:
   (a) Union Subjects.
   (b) Character of Union Constitution.
   (c) Finance.
3. CONSTITUTION-MAKING MACHINERY:
   (a) Composition.
   (b) Functions:
      (i) In respect of Union;
      (ii) In respect of Groups;
      (iii) In respect of Provinces.

MAULANA MYSTEFIED

Wanted Independence Here And Now

Letter from the President of the Congress to Lord Pethick-Lawrence, dated May 6, 1946:

My colleagues and I followed with care the proceedings of the conference yesterday and tried to understand what our conversations were leading up to. I confess to feeling somewhat mystified and disturbed at the vagueness of our talks and some of the assumptions underlying them. While we would like to associate ourselves with every effort to explore ways and means of finding a basis for agreement, we must not decisive ourselves the Cabinet Mission or the representatives of the Muslim League into the belief that the way the conference has so far proceeded furnishes hope of success. Our general approach to the questions before us was stated briefly in my letter to you of April 28. We find that this approach has been largely ignored and a contrary method has been followed. We realise that some assumptions have to be made in the early stages as otherwise there can be no progress. But assumptions which ignore or run contrary to fundamental issues are likely to lead to misunderstandings during the later stages.

In my letter of April 28, I stated that the basic issue before us was that of Indian independence and the consequent withdrawal of the British Army from India, for there can be no independence so long as there is a foreign army on Indian soil. We stand for the independence of the whole of India now and not in the distant or near future. Other matters are subsidiary to this and can be fitly discussed and decided by the Constituent Assembly.

FREEDOM BASIS OF TALKS

At the conference yesterday I referred to this again and we were glad to find that you and your colleagues as well as the other members of the conference, accepted in-

(Continued on Page 12)

Immediate Independence Only Basis Of Congress Participation

(Continued from Page 11)

dian independence as the basis of our talks. It was stated by you that the Constituent Assembly would finally decide about the nexus (bond) or other relationship that might be established between a free India and England. While this is perfectly true it does not affect the position now and that is the acceptance of Indian independence now.

If that is so then certain consequences inevitably follow. We felt yesterday that there was no appreciation of these consequences. A Constituent Assembly is not going to decide the question of independence; that question must be and, we take it, has been decided now. That Assembly will represent the will of the free Indian nation and give effect to it. It is not going to be bound by any previous arrangements. It has to be preceded by a provisional government which must function, as far as possible as a Government of Free India, and which should undertake to make all arrangements for the transitional period.

NO GROUPING, NO PARITY

In our discussions yesterday repeated references were made to "groups" of provinces functioning together, and it was even suggested that such a group would have an executive and legislative machinery This method of grouping has not so far been discussed by us but still our talks seemed to presume all this. I should like to make it very clear that we are entirely opposed to any executive or legislative machinery for a group of provinces or units of the federation. That will mean a sub-federation, if not something more. and we have already told you that we do not accept this. It would result in creating three layers of executive and legislative bodies, an arrangement which will be cumbrous, static and disjointed, leading to continuous friction. We are not aware of any such arrangement in any country.

We are emphatically of opinion that it is not open to the conference to entertain any suggestions for a division of India. If this is to come, it should come through the Constituent Assembly free from any influence of the present governing power.

Another point we wish to make clear is that we do not accept the proposal for parity as between groups in regard to the executive or legislature. We realise that everything possible should be done to remove fears and suspicions from the mind of every group and community .But the way to do this is not by unreal methods which go against the basic principles of democracy on which we hope to build up our constitution.

THE 'VIA MEDIA'

Letter from Lord Pethick-Lawrence to the Presidents of the Muslim League and the Congress, dated May 8:

My colleagues and I have been thinking over the best method of laying before the conference what in our judgment seems the most likely basis of agreement as shown by the deliberations so far.

We have come to the conclusion that it will be for the convenience of the parties if we commit this to writing and send them confidential copies before the conference meets again.

We hope to be in a position to let you have this in the course of the morning, but as this will give you too short a time to study it adequately before the proposed resumption of the conference at three o'clock this afternoon I feel sure that you will agree that the meeting be postponed until the same hour (3 o'clock). Tomorrow afternoon, Thursday, May 9, and I hope that you will concur in this change of time which we are convinced is in the interests of all parties.

Letter from the Private Secretary to Lord Pethick-Lawrence to the Presidents of the Congress and the Muslim League, dated May 8:

With reference to the Secretary of State's letter to you this morning the Cabinet Delegation wish me to send to you the enclosed document which is the paper to which the Secretary of State referred. The delegation propose that this paper should be discussed at the next meeting to be held on Thursday afternoon at 3 P.M. if that is agreeable.

to the Congress/Muslim League delegates

Suggestions For Agreement

Enclosure with letter of May 8:—

Suggested points for agreement between the representatives of the Congress and the Muslim League.

1. There shall be an All-India Union Government and a Legislature dealing with Foreign Affairs, Defence, Communications, Fundamental Rights and having the necessary powers to obtain for itself the finances if requires for these subjects.

2. All the remaining powers shall vest in provinces.

3. Groups of provinces may be formed and such groups may determine the provincial subjects which they desire to take in common.

4. The groups may set up their own executives and legislatures.

5. The Legislature of the Union shall be composed of equal proportions from the Muslim-majority provinces and from the Hindu-majority provinces whether or not these or any of them have formed themselves into groups; together with representatives of the States.

6. The Government of the Union shall be constituted in the same proportion as the Legislature.

7. The constitutions of the Union and the groups (if any) shall contain a provision whereby any province can, by a majority vote of its Legislative Assembly, call for a reconsideration of the terms of the constitution after an initial period of ten years and at ten yearly intervals thereafter.

For the purpose of such reconsideration a body shall be constituted on the same basis as the original Constituent Assembly and with the same provisions as to voting and shall have power to amend the constitution in any way decided upon.

FORMULATING CONSTITUTION

8. The Constitution-Making machinery to arrive at a constitution on the above basis shall be as follows:

A. Representatives shall be elected from each provincial assembly in proportion to the strengths of the various parties in that assembly on the basis 1/10th of their numbers.

B. Representatives shall be invited from the states on the basis of their population in proportion to the representation from British India.

C. The Constituent Assembly so formed shall meet at the earliest date possible in New Delhi.

D. After its preliminary meeting at which the general order of business will be settled it will divide into three sections, one section representing the Hindu-majority provinces, one section representing the Muslim-majority provinces and one representing the states.

E. The first two sections will then meet separately to decide the provincial constitutions for their group and if they wish, a group constitution.

F. When these have been settled it will be open to any province to decide to opt out of its original group and into the other group or to remain outside any group.

G. Thereafter the three bodies will meet together to settle the constitution for the Union on the lines agreed in paragraphs 1-7 above.

H. No major point in the Union Constitution which affects the communal issue shall be decided to be passed by the Assembly unless a majority of both the two major communities vote in its favour.

9. The Viceroy shall forthwith call together the above Constitution-Making machinery which shall be governed by the provisions stated in paragraph 8 above.

LEAGUE REJECTS IT

"Fundamental Departure" From Original Plan

Letter from the President of the Muslim League to Lord Pethick-Lawrence, dated May 8, 1946:

I have now received the letter of your Private Secretary, dated May 8, and the enclosed document to which you had referred in your earlier letter of May 8. It is proposed by you that this "paper" be discussed at the next meeting of the Conference to be held on Thursday afternoon at 3 p.m. if this is agreeable to the Muslim League delegation.

Your proposal embodied in your letter of April 27 runs as follows:—

"A Union Government dealing with the following subjects: Foreign Affairs, Defence and Communications.

"There will be two groups of provinces, the one of the predominantly Hindu provinces and the other of the predominantly Muslim provinces, dealing with all other subjects which the provinces in the respective groups desire to be dealt with in common.

"The Provincial Governments will deal with all other subjects and will have all residuary sovereign rights."

This matter was to be discussed at Simla and we agreed to attend the Conference on Sunday, May 5, on the terms of my letter, dated April 28.

WANTED MORE LIGHT

You were good enough to explain your formula and then after hours of discussion on May 5 and 6, the Congress finally and definitely turned down the proposed union confined only to three subjects even with power to levy contribution for financing the Union.

Next, your formula clearly envisaged an agreement precedent between the Congress and the Muslim League with regard to the grouping of Muslim and Hindu provinces and the formation of two federations of the grouped provinces and it followed that there must be two Constitution-Making machineries. It was on that basis that some kind of Union was suggested in your formula confined only to three subjects and our approval was sought in order to put into this skeleton blood and flesh. This proposal was also categorically turned down by the Congress and the meeting had to be adjourned for the Mission to consider the matter further as to what steps they may take in the matter.

And now the new enclosed document has been sent to us with a view that "this paper should be discussed at the next meeting to be held on Thursday afternoon at 3 p.m." The heading of the paper is "suggested points for agreement between the representatives of the Congress and the Muslim League." By whom are they suggested, it is not made clear.

We are of the opinion that the new suggested points for agreement are a fundamental departure from the original formula embodied in your letter of April 27 which was rejected by the Congress.

To mention some of the important points we are now asked to agree that there should be one All-India Union Government in terms of paragraphs 1-7 of this paper, which adds one more subject to be vested in the Union Government, i.e., "Fundamental Rights" and it is not made clear whether the Union Government and Legislature will have power or not to obtain for itself the finances by means of taxation.

In the new "suggestions" the question of grouping of provinces is left exactly as the Congress spokesmen desired in the course of discussions that have taken place hitherto, and is totally different from your original formula.

That there should be a single Constitution-Making body, we can never agree to; nor can we agree to the method of formation of Constitution-Making machineries suggested in the paper.

There are many other objectionable features contained in the suggestions which we have not dealt with as we are only dealing with the main points arising out of this paper. In these circumstances, we think, no useful purpose will be served to discuss this paper, as it is a complete departure from your original formula, unless after what we have said above you still desire us to discuss it in the Conference itself to-morrow.

WHY MENTION DEVIATION

Mission's Reply To Jinnah

Letter from Lord Pethick-Lawrence to the President of the Muslim League, dated May 9:

I have to acknowledge your letter of yesterday which I have shown to my colleagues. In it you raise a number of issues to which I propose to reply in order.

1. You claim that Congress "finally and definitely turned down the proposed Union confined only to three subjects even with power to levy contribution for financing the Union." This statement is not in accord with my recollection of what took place in the conference room. It is true that the Congress representatives expressed their view that the limitation was too narrow and argued further that even so limited it necessarily included certain ancillary matters. Up to a point you recognised that there was some force in the argument because you agreed, as I understood, that some power to obtain the necessary finance must be given. There was no final decision on this matter (or of course of any other).

SLIGHTLY AMPLIFIED

2. Next you claim, if I understand you aright, that our reference to the formation of groups is at variance with the formula in our invitation. I am afraid I cannot accept this view. It is, of course, a slightly amplified form because it specifies the manner in which the provinces can decide as to joining any particular group. This amplified form is put forward by us as a reasonable compromise between the views of the Muslim League and those originally expressed by Congress against grouping at all.

3. You further take exception to the machinery that we suggest should be set up for making the Constitution. I would point out to you, however, that you yourself in explaining how your two Constitution-making bodies would work agreed on Tuesday last in the conference that they would have to join together in the end to decide the constitution of the Union and you took no exception to their having a preliminary session in common to decide procedure. What we are proposing is in fact precisely the same thing expressed in different words. I am, therefore, quite at a loss to understand what you have in mind when you use the words "this proposal was also categorically turned down by the Congress."

SUGGESTIONS FROM MISSION

4. In your next succeeding paragraph you ask who it is that makes the suggestions that are contained in the document I sent you. The answer is the Cabinet Mission and His Excellency the Viceroy who makes them in our endeavour to bridge the gap between the viewpoints of the Congress and the Muslim League.

5. You next take exception to our departing from the original formula in my invitation. I would remind you that in accepting my original invitation neither the Muslim League nor the Congress bound itself to accept in full the original formula, and in my reply of April 29 I wrote these words:—

"We have never contemplated that acceptance by the Muslim League and the Congress of our invitation would imply as a preliminary condition for approval by them of the terms set out in my letter. These terms are our proposed basis for a settlement and what we have asked the Muslim League Working Committee to do is to agree to send its representatives to meet ourselves and representatives of the Congress in order to discuss it."

Indeed this is the only sensible attitude because the object of all our discussions is to explore every conceivable possibility of reaching agreement.

FOR MUTUAL BENEFIT

6. "Fundamental Rights" were included by is in our suggestions for addition to the list of union subjects because it seemed to us that it would be of benefit both to the large communities and to the small minorities for them to be put in and accordingly to be worthy of consideration in our conference. As to finance it will, of course, be quite open to discuss in the conference the precise significance of the inclusion of this word in its context.

7. Your two following paragraphs are mainly a recapitulation of your previous arguments and have been already dealt with above.

From your last paragraph I understand that though you do not consider in the circumstances that any good purpose would be served by the attendance of the Muslim League delegation at the conference fixed for this afternoon, you are willing to come if we express a desire that you should do so. My colleagues and I wish to obtain the views of both parties on the document submitted and, therefore, would be glad to see you at the conference.

CONGRESS REJECTS PROPOSALS

Plea For Independent Tribunal

Letter from the President of the Congress to Lord Pethick-Lawrence, dated May 9, 1946:

My colleagues and I have given the most careful consideration to the memorandum sent by you yesterday suggesting various points of agreement. On April 28 I sent you a letter in which I explained briefly the Congress view-point in regard to certain "Fundamental Principles" mentioned in your letter of April 27. After the first day of the Conference, on May 6, I wrote to you again to avoid any possible misunderstanding regarding the issues being discussed in the Conference.

I now find from your memorandum

(Continued on Page 13)

Congress & League Reject Proposals

(Continued from Page 12)

that some of your suggestions are entirely opposed to our views and to the views repeatedly declared by the Congress. We are thus placed in a difficult position. It has been and is our desire to explore every avenue for a settlement and a change-over in India by consent, and for this purpose we are prepared to go far. But there are obvious limits beyond which we cannot go if we are convinced that this would be injurious to the people of India and to India's progress as a free nation.

In my previous letter I have laid stress on the necessity of having a strong and organic federal union. I have also stated that we do not approve of sub-federations or grouping of provinces in the manner suggested and are wholly opposed to parity in executives or legislatures as between wholly unequal groups. We do not wish to come in the way of provinces or other units co-operating together, if they so choose, but those must be entirely optional.

SETTLEMENT BY CONSENT

The proposals you have put forward are meant, we presume, to limit the free discretion of the Constituent Assembly. We do not see how this can be done. We are at present concerned with one important aspect of a larger problem. Any decision on this aspect taken now might well conflict with the decisions we, or the Constituent Assembly, might want to take on other aspects. The only reasonable course appears to us is to have a Constituent Assembly with perfect freedom to draw up its constitution, with certain reservations to protect the rights of minorities. Thus, we may agree that any major communal issue must be settled by consent of the parties concerned, or where such consent is not obtained, by arbitration.

From the proposals you have sent us (8 D.E.F.G.) it would appear that two or three separate constitutions might emerge for separate groups, joined together by a flimsy common super-structure—left to the mercy of the three disjointed groups.

FRONTIER'S EXAMPLE

There is also compulsion in the early stages for a province to join a particular group whether it wants to or not. Thus why should the Frontier Province, which is clearly a Congress province, be compelled to join any group hostile to the Congress?

We realise that in dealing with human beings, as individuals or groups, many considerations have to be borne in mind besides logic and reason. But logic and reason cannot be ignored altogether and unreason and injustice are dangerous companions at any time and, more especially, when we are building for the future of hundreds of millions of human beings.

I shall now deal with some of the points in your memorandum and make some suggestions in regard to them

MORE CENTRAL SUBJECT

No. 1.—We note that you have provided for the union to have necessary powers to obtain for itself the finance it requires for the subjects it deals with. We think it should be clearly stated that the Federal Union must have power to raise revenues in its own right. Further, that Currency and Customs must in any event be included in the Union subjects, as well as such other subjects as on closer scrutiny may be found to be intimately allied to them One other subject is an essential and inevitable Union subject and that is Planning. Planning can only be done effectively at the Centre, though the provinces or units will give effect to it in their respective areas.

The Union must also have power to take remedial action in cases of breakdown of the Constitution and in grave public emergencies.

PARITY WILL LEAD TO TROUBLE

Nos. 5 and 6—We are entirely opposed to the proposed parity, both in the Executive and Legislature, as between wholly unequal groups. This is unfair and will lead to trouble. Such a provision contains in itself the seed of conflict and the destruction of free growth. If there is no agreement on this or any similar matter, we are prepared to leave it to arbitration.

No. 7—We are prepared to accept the suggestion that provision be made for a reconsideration of the Constitution after ten years. Indeed the Constitution will necessarily provide the machinery for its revision at any time.

The second clause lays down that reconsideration should be done by a body constituted on the same basis as the Constituent Assembly. This present provision is intended to meet an emergency. We expect that the Constitution for India will be based on adult suffrage. Ten years hence India is not likely to be satisfied with anything less than adult suffrage to express its mind on all grave issues.

No. 8-A—We would suggest that the just and proper method of elections, fair to all parties, is the method of proportional representation by single transferable vote. It might be remembered that the present basis of election for the Provincial Assemblies is strongly weighted in favour of the minorities.

LARGER MEMBERSHIP

The proportion of 1 1/10 appears to be too small and will limit the numbers of the Constituent Assembly too much. Probably the number would not exceed 200. In the vitally important tasks the Assembly will have to face, it should have larger numbers. We suggest that at least one-fifth of the total membership of the Provincial Assemblies should be elected for the Constituent Assembly.

No. 8-B.—This clause is vague and requires elucidation. But for the present we are not going into further details.

No. 8-D.E.F.G.—I have already referred to these clauses. We think that both the formation of these groups and the procedure suggested are wrong and undesirable. We do not wish to rule out the formation of the groups if the provinces so desire But this subject must be left open for decision by the Constituent Assembly. The drafting and settling of the Constitution should begin with the Federal Union. This should contain common and uniform provisions for the provinces and other units. The provinces may then add to these.

No. 8-H—In the circumstances existing to-day we are prepared to accept some such clause. In case of disagreement the matter should be referred to arbitration.

I have pointed out above some of the obvious defects as we see them, in the proposals contained in your memorandum. If these are remedied, as suggested by us, we might be in a position to recommend their acceptance by the Congress But as drafted in the memorandum sent to us, I regret that we are unable to accept them.

On the whole, therefore, if the suggestions are intended to have a binding effect, with all the will in the world to have an agreement with the League, we must repudiate most of them. Let us not run into any evil greater than the one all of us three parties should seek to avoid.

If an agreement honourable to both the parties and favourable to the growth of free and United India cannot be achieved, we would suggest that an interim provisional government responsible to the elected members of the Central Assembly be formed at once and the matters in dispute concerning the Constituent Assembly between the Congress and the League be referred to an independent tribunal.

After a proposal by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru that an umpire should be appointed to settle matters of difference between the parties the conference, understanding that there was a likelihood of agreement on an umpire between the parties, was adjourned and the following correspondence passed between the parties

Letter from Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to the President of the Muslim League, dated May 10, 1946:

In accordance with our decision yesterday at the conference, my colleagues have given a good deal of thought to the choice of a suitable umpire. We have felt that it would probably be desirable to exclude Englishmen, Hindus, Muslims and Sikhs. The field is thus limited. Nevertheless, we have drawn up a considerable list from which a choice can be made. I presume that you have also, in consultation with your Executive, prepared a list of possible umpires. Would you like these two lists to be considered by us, that is, by you and me? If so, we can fix up a meeting for the purpose. After we have met, our recommendation can be considered by the eight of us, that is, the four representatives of the Congress and the four representatives of the Muslim League, and a final choice can be made, which we can place before the conference when it meets tomorrow.

JINNAH'S "YES" TO NEHRU

Letter from the President of the Muslim League to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, dated May 10, 1946:

I received your letter of May 10 at 6 p.m.

At yesterday's meeting between you and me at the Viceregal Lodge we discussed several points besides the fixing of an umpire. After a short discussion, we came to the conclusion that we will further examine your proposals made by you at the conference yesterday, with all its implications after your and my consulting our respective colleagues

I shall be glad to meet you to consider the various aspects of your proposal any time that may suit you tomorrow morning after 10 o'clock.

PROPOSAL AGREED TO

Letter from Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to the President of Muslim League, dated May 11, 1946:

Your letter of May 10 reached me at 10 last night.

During the talk we had at the Viceregal Lodge, you referred to various matters besides the choice of an umpire and I gave you my reactions in regard to them. But I was under the impression that the proposal to have an umpire had been agreed to and our next business was to suggest names. Indeed it was when some such agreement was reached in the conference that we had our talk. My colleagues have proceeded on this basis and prepared a list of suitable names. The conference will expect us to tell them this afternoon the name of the umpire we fix upon, or at any rate to place before them suggestions in this behalf.

The chief implication in having an umpire is to agree to accept his final decision. We agree to this. We suggest that we might start with this and report accordingly to the conference.

As suggested by you, I shall come over to your place of residence at about 10-30 this morning.

NO AGREEMENT ARRIVED AT

Letter from the President of the Muslim League to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, dated May 11, 1946:

I am in receipt of your letter of May 11, 1946.

During the talk we had at the Viceregal Lodge which lasted for about 15 or 20 minutes, I pointed out various aspects and implications of your proposal and we had a discussion for a little while, but no agreement was arrived at between you and me on any point except that at your suggestion that you consult your colleagues and I should do likewise, we adjourned to meet again the next day to further discuss the matter.

I shall be glad to meet you at 10-30 this morning for a further talk.

Sir Stafford Cripps addressing pressmen who had gathered at Council House, New Delhi to receive the Cabinet Mission's statement on the Indian constitutional issue.

LEAGUE'S TERMS FOR SETTLEMENT

Fresh Light On Pakistan

Memorandum by the President of the Muslim League embodying minimum demands by way of an offer, in accordance with the conference decision, dated May 12, 1946. (Copies sent to the Cabinet delegation and the Congress).

Principles to be agreed to as our offer:

1. The six Muslim Provinces (Punjab, N.-W. F. P., Baluchistan, Sind, Bengal and Assam) shall be grouped together as one group and will deal with all other subjects and matters except Foreign Affairs, Defence and Communication necessary for defence, which may be dealt with by the Constitution-Making bodies of the two groups of provinces—Muslim provinces, (hereinafter named Pakistan group) and Hindu provinces—sitting together.

2. There shall be a separate Constitution-Making body for the six Muslim provinces named above, which will frame constitutions for the group and the provinces in the group and will determine the list of subjects that shall be provincial and central (of the Pakistan federation) with residuary sovereign powers vesting in the provinces.

3. The method of election of the representatives to the Constitution-Making body will be such as would secure proper representation to the various communities in proportion to their population in each province of the Pakistan group.

4. After the constitutions of the Pakistan Federal Government and the provinces are finally framed by the Constitution-Making body, it will be open to any province of the group to decide to opt out of its group, provided the wishes of the people of that province are ascertained by a referendum to opt out or not.

NO TAXATION

5. It must be open to discussion in the joint Constitution-Making body as to whether the Union will have a legislature or not. The method of providing the Union with finance should also be left for decision of the joint meeting of the two Constitution-Making bodies, but in no event shall it be by means of taxation.

6. There should be parity of representation between the two groups of provinces in the Union Executive and the Legislature, if any.

7. No major point in the Union Constitution which affects the communal [illegible] shall be decided to be passed in the joint Constitution-Making body, unless the majority of the members of the Constitution-Making body of the Hindu provinces and the majority of the members of the [illegible]

Continued on Page 14

WHY NOT SETTLE THROUGH AN UMPIRE?

Nehru Moots Suggestion: League Not Willing

(Continued from Page 13).

Constitution-Making body of the Pakistan group, present and voting, are separately in its favour.

8. No. decision, legislative, executive or administrative, shall be taken by the Union in regard to any matter of controversial nature, except by a majority of three-fourths.

9. In group and provincial constitutions fundamental rights and safeguards concerning religion, culture and other matters affecting the different communities will be provided for.

10. The Constitution of the Union shall contain a provision whereby any province can, by a majority vote of its legislative assembly, call for reconsideration of the terms of the Constitution, and will have the liberty to secede from the Union at any time after an initial period of ten years.

These are the principles of our offer for a peaceful and amicable settlement and this offer stands in its entirety and all matters mentioned herein are inter-dependent.

CONGRESS BASIS FOR AGREEMENT

Settling Up Federal Union

Points suggested on behalf of the Congress as a basis for agreement on May 12, 1946.

1. The Constituent Assembly to be formed as follows:

(i) Representatives shall be elected by each Provincial Assembly by proportional representation (single transferable vote). The number so elected should be one-fifth of the number of members of the Assembly and they may be members of the Assembly or others.

(ii) Representatives from the States on the basis of their population in proportion to the representation from British India. How these representatives are to be chosen is to be considered later.

2. The Constituent Assembly shall draw up a constitution for the Federal Union. This shall consist of an All-India Federal Government and Legislature dealing with Foreign Affairs, Defence, Communications, Fundamental Rights, Currency, Customs and planning, as well as such other subjects and on closer scrutiny may be found to be intimately allied to them. The Federal Union will have necessary powers to obtain for itself the finances it requires for these subjects and the power to raise revenues in its own right. The Union must also have power to take remedial action in cases of breakdown of the Constitution and in grave public emergencies.

3. All the remaining powers shall vest in the provinces or units.

4. Groups of provinces may be formed and such groups may determine the provincial subjects which they desire to take in common.

GROUPING

5. After the Constituent Assembly has decided the Constitution for the All-India Federal Union, as laid down in paragraph 2 above, the representatives of the provinces may form groups decide the provincial constitutions for their group and, if they wish, a group constitution.

6. No major point in the All-India Federal Constitution which affects the communal issue shall be deemed to be passed by the Constituent Assembly unless a majority of the members of the community or communities concerned present in Assembly and voting are separately in its favour. Provided that in case there is no agreement on any such issue, it will be referred to arbitration. In case of doubt as to whether any point is a major communal issue, the Speaker will decide or if so desired, it may be referred to the Federal Court.

7. In the event of a dispute arising in the process of Constitution-Making the specific issue shall be referred to arbitration.

8. The Constitution should provide machinery for its revision at any time subject to such checks as may be devised. If so desired it may be specifically stated that this whole constitution may be reconsidered after 10 years.

CONGRESS REPLY TO LEAGUE

Bid To Narrow Gulf

Note by the Congress on the principles to be agreed upon as suggested on behalf of the Muslim League, dated May 12, 1946:

The approach of the Muslim League is so different from that of the Congress in regard to these matters that it is a little difficult to deal with each point separately without reference to the rest. The picture as envisaged by the Congress is briefly given in a separate note. From consideration of this note and the Muslim League's proposals the difficulties and the possible agreement will become obvious.

The Muslim League's proposals are dealt with below briefly:-

(1) We suggest that the proper procedure is for one Constitution-Making body or Constituent Assembly to meet for the whole of India and later for groups to be formed if so desired by the provinces concerned. The matter should be left to the provinces and if they wish to function as a group they are at liberty to do so and to frame their own constitution for the purpose.

In any event Assam has obviously no place in the group mentioned and the North-West Frontier Province, as the elections show, is not in favour of this proposal.

LET PROVINCES DECIDE

(2) We have agreed to residuary powers, apart from the central subjects, vesting in the provinces. They can make such use of them as they like and, as has been stated above function as a group. What the ultimate nature of such a group may be cannot be determined at this stage and should be left to the representatives of the provinces concerned.

(3) We have suggested that the most suitable method of election would be by single transferable vote. This would give proper representation to the various communities in proportion to their present representation in the legislatures. If the population proportion is taken, we have no particular objection, but this would lead to difficulties in all the provinces where there is weightage in favour of certain communities The principle approved of would necessarily apply to all the provinces.

(4) There is no necessity for opting out of a province from its group as the previous consent of the provinces is necessary for joining the group.

(5) We consider it essential that the Federal Union should have a Legislature. We also consider it essential that the Union should have power to raise its own revenue.

WIDER THAN PARITY

(6 and 7). We are entirely opposed to parity of representation as between groups of provinces in the Union Executive or Legislature. We think that the provision to the effect that no major communal issue in the Union Constitution shall be deemed to be passed by the Constituent Assembly unless a majority of the members of the community or communities concerned present and voting in the Constituent Assembly are separately in its favour, is a sufficient and ample safeguard of all minorities. We have suggested something wider and including all communities than has been proposed elsewhere. This may give rise to some difficulties in regard to small communities, but all such difficulties can be got over by reference to arbitration. We are prepared to consider the method of giving effect to this principle as to make it more feasible.

(8) This proposal is so sweeping in its nature that no Government or legislature can function at all. Once we have safeguarded major communal issues other matters, whether controversial or not, require no safeguard. This will simply mean safeguarding vested interest of all kinds and preventing progress or indeed any movement in any direction. We, therefore, entirely disapprove of it

SAFEGUARDS

(9) We are entirely agreeable to the inclusion of Fundamental Rights and safeguards concerning religion, culture and like matters in the Constitution. We suggest that the proper place for this is the All-India Federal Union Constitution. There should be uniformity in regard to these Fundamental Rights all over India.

(10) The Constitution of the Union will inevitably contain provisions for its revision. It may also contain a provision for its full reconsideration at the end of ten years. The matter will be open for a complete reconsideration. Though it is implied, we would avoid reference to secession as we do not wish to encourage this idea.

Lord Pethick-Lawrence, Secretary of State for India, broadcasting from All-India Radio, New Delhi on May 16, 1946 after the statement on behalf of the Cabinet Mission was released.

NO DIRECT LETTERS TO MINISTERS

Bombay Govt. Request To Public: Place Grievances Before Local Officials

Since the re-assumption of office by the Congress Ministry, people with every kind of grievance or request approach the Ministers direct and address petitions and letters to them.

While acknowledging their appreciation of the trust shown in them by the public as evidenced by the petitions and letters addressed direct to the Ministers, the Government desires to inform the public that the volume of communications directly received by them renders it impossible for them to pay adequate attention to all the representations made.

The public are, therefore, requested to place their grievances, in the first instance, before the local officials who are primarily responsible and also to seek, in the usual course, the help of the local Assembly and Council Members.

It is only in the event of their failing to obtain satisfaction that the public are advised to approach the Government through the Secretaries of the Departments concerned. The Government has directed separately that its officers should dispose of all petitions and memorials received from the public as expeditiously as possible, says a press note issued by the Director of Information.

PETITION RULES

The Government considers that the large number of applications received by the Ministers would be appreciably reduced if the Petition Rules of Government published in Government Notification, General Department, No. 5528 of July 26, 1913, were strictly observed.

It desires particularly to invite attention to the following points:

(1) Petitions which are unsigned will be disregarded.

(2) Petitions will not be attended to regarding any matters which properly fall within the jurisdiction of courts.

(3) The Government will not consider a petition unless it is satisfied that the petitioner has already applied to the Chief local authority or officer. If the petitioner is dissatisfied with this authority, the petition should then be made to the controlling authority (by whom the local officer is controlled) before Government is addressed. The petitions to the Chief local and to the Controlling Authorities or copies of them and the answers to or orders upon, petitions in original or copies of them must be annexed to all petitions addressed to the Government.

(4) The Government will not entertain an appeal from a person in the employment of a Local Board, a Municipality or any other local body in respect of any action or decision affecting the terms of his employment.

(5) Applications for employment in the service of the Government or of local bodies should be addressed to the proper officer or authority concerned and not to the Government.

(6) Petitions by telegraph will not generally be attended to or answered.

(7) Petitions to the Government from persons in the service of the Government relating to any matter affecting their official position will not be entertained unless forwarded through their official superiors. In several cases extra-departmental authorities and private bodies or individuals try to intervene between a subordinate Government servant and his departmental superior in matters of departmental discipline. If, therefore, applications or representations on official matters from the Government servants are received through any other channel, they will be returned.

(8) Appeals in administrative matters outside the law are not admissible where the person concerned cannot allege that he has been treated unjustly or has sustained any actual loss, but merely claims some pecuniary or other concession as a matter of grace.

Scheme Falls Short, Says Syed

KARACHI, May 17 (A.P.I.)—Expressing his views on the Cabinet Mission's statement, Mr. G. M. Syed said that the scheme envisaged fell far short of the legitimate demands of the Muslims of India.

Mr. G. M. Syed told A.P.I. that some members of the Progressive Muslim Party present in Karachi met this morning and considered the statement issued by the British Cabinet. The meeting came to the conclusion that in order to arrive at a definite decision a meeting of all members was necessary and decided to convene a meeting on May 21 for the purpose.

America.

They Are On Right Lines, Says Sir C. P.

NEW DELHI, May 17 (A.P.A.)—Sir C P Ramaswami Aiyer, Dewan of Travancore, declared last night that the Cabinet Mission's proposals for the Independence of India "in my opinion, are on the right lines."

20 YEARS FOR SPANISH COMMUNIST

Charged Before Court Martial With Military Rebellion

ALCALA DE HENARES (Spain), May 17. (Reuter) Sebastian Zapirain, one of the 14 Spanish Communists charged before a court martial here to-day with military rebellion, was sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment.

Another accused, Santiago Alvarez, received an 18 years' sentence.

Prosecution demanded 20 years sentences for Santiago Alvarez, Sebastian Zapirain and two others, 12 years for Margarita Rivalta Garcia, the only woman charged and five other men and 15 years for three other men.

Defence maintained that there was no case against Zapirain and Alvarez —the announcement of whose arrest caused wide repercussions in South America and Britain—since they had committed no offence between the time of their arrival in Spain and their arrest. The charge against Margarita Rivalto Garcia should also be withdrawn, it was contended.

Charges were dropped against one accused Ramon Gomez son of a well-known former Trade Union leader. Members of the diplomatic corps including the assistant press attache at the British Embassy Mr. Dismond Pakenham were among the 200 spectators at the trial.

ABYSSINIAN MINISTER DEMANDS RETURN OF ERITREA

WASHINGTON, May 17, (Reuter): Ras Imru, the New Abyssinian Minister in Washington, today demanded return to Abyssinia of Eritrea, Italian colony on the Red Sea.

He described the proposals made at the Paris Conference of the 'Big Four' foreign ministers to allow Italy to administer Eritrea as a trustee for the United Nations as 'highly unacceptable'.

CITY AND SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu: Vaishakh Vad 3, 2002.
Muslim: Jamadi-ul-Akher 17, 1365.
Parsi: Ader 18, 1315.
Sunrise: 6-3 a.m. Sunset: 7-7 p.m.
Hihgtide: 01.09, 14-14.
Lowtide: 07-15, 20-11.

Today's Engagements

JAI PRAKASH AND LOHIA TO ADDRESS MEETING: Sjt. Jai Prakash Narayan and Dr Ram Manohar Lohia will address a public meeting at the Kamgar Maidan, Parel at 7 p.m., to-day.

FORWARD BLOC WORKERS' ASSEMBLY: Public meeting at Chowpatty at 6.30 p.m., to-day to consider the statement of the Cabinet Delegation and the present political situation. Mr. Soli Batlivala, will preside. Speakers will include Mr R. S. Rulkar, Pandit Sheelabhadra Yajee and Mr. Arbind Bose.

KARNATAK SANGH—STUDY CIRCLE: Mr. N. K. Kulkarni will read a drama at the Sanzgiri Sadan Girgaum, at 6 p.m., to-day.

BOMBAY SPIRITUAL CENTRE: Discourse in Marathi by Yogi Sham, at 4.30 p.m., to-day.

LALITKALA KARNATAK SANGEETHA SABHA, BOMBAY: "Vyabhicharini Yaru" a Kanarese drama in aid of the Shree Vani Sangeetha Sabha, Bolaar, Mangalore, to be staged, at 9-30 a.m., to-day, at the Damodar Thackersey Hall, Parel.

"F" WARD DELEGATES' ELECTION: Sjts Purshottam Trikamdas, Yusuf Meherali and Ashok Mehta writes:—The election of Congress delegates from the "F" Ward takes place to-day, at the Nare Park, Parel. We request the Congress voters of this Ward to vote for the following three Socialist candidates:—Sjt. U. U. Bhat Dr. Ravindra Trivedi and Sjt Pashupatinath Karundia.

MUSLIM INSTITUTE OF PHYSICAL CULTURE: Variety Entertainment at 4 p.m., to-day at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall. Mr. Nasrullah Presidency Magistrate, will preside.

ORIENTAL SCHOLAR BULSARA'S DEATH ANNIVERSARY: Under the joint auspices of five learned Societies will be observed, to-day, at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute Hall, Apollo Street. At 5 p.m. Jashan ceremony will be performed and at 6 p.m. Dastur Kutar will preside and various speakers will address.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION: Traffic to and from Calcutta and connected stations subject to abnormal delay.

CORPORATOR RESIGNS FROM SCHOOLS COMMITTEE

Mr. P. K. Sawant, has resigned his seat on the Schools Committee. Steps are being taken to fill up the vacancy at an early date

SAKLATVALA AS TEMPORARY BOMBAY ASSEMBLY SPEAKER

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Sir John Colville Governor of Bombay, administered the oath of office to Sir Sorab Saklatvala as a member of the Bombay Legislative Assembly on his appointment to perform the duties of the Speaker of the Assembly pending the election of the Speaker.

Bombay Mill Closed Due To Strike

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The management of the Indian Manufacturing Company in Bombay have been forced to close down the mill to-day as a result of the strike by a Section of the Spinners.

The Spinners had struck work yesterday as a protest against the order issued by the management, asking them to work on an additional loom.

About 2,000 workers have been rendered idle on account of the closing of the mill.

'F' Ward Congress Delegates' Election

The following is the list of candidates who are to-day contesting the "F" Ward Congress Delegates' election: Shri B. N. Maheshwari (Horse) Shri Chhaganlal Shavji Thakkar (Book), Shri Jawalasingh Balwantsingh (Ship), Shri Jayalal Kanji Tank (Bell), Shri K. N. Shetty (Cart), Shri Kashiprasad Singh (Motor), Sjt. Manoramaben D. Naik (Telephone), Shri P. V. S. Mani (Lamp), Shri Pashupatinath Karandia (Fan), Shri Ramapati Ambika Dube (Aeroplane), Dr. Ravindra Trivedi (Penholder), Shri Sakharam Babaji Mahadeshwar (Plough), Shri Sitaram Atmaram Shinde (Tree), Shri Uppinangady Upendra Bhatt (Clock), Shri Vasudeo Balkrishna Korgaonkar (Scales) and Shri Waman Mukund Patil (Cycle).

Place: Nare Park, Opp. G. I. P. Rly. Workshop, Parel.

Polling Hours: 8 a.m. to 12 noon and 3 p.m. to 6 p.m.

Jai Prakash Pleads For Acceptance Of British Mission Proposal

(From Our Correspondent.)

VILE PARLE, Saturday, May 18.

Under the auspices of the Andheri Congress Committee, Sjt. Jai Prakash Narayan, the veteran Congress Socialist and the resistance movement leader, addressed a crowded public meeting in which he pleaded for the acceptance of the British Cabinet Mission proposals as containing in them the germs of the popular Central Government. Although the proposals were vague and required some definite soundings they were paving the way for the popular Government and as such were worthy of our considerations.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA, May 18, (A. P. I.): Recorded at 8 a.m., to-day:—

Ahmedabad 99 80 0 0 minus 0.3 Baroda 99 80 0.1 0 nil, Belgaum 90 65 0 4.9 plus 2.3 BOMBAY 91 82 0.2 0.2 plus 0.2, Calcutta 99 75 0.6 5.3 plus 0.8, Colombo 89 77 0.4 13.8 minus 3.5, Delhi 102 79 0 0 minus 0.6 Hyderabad 103 81 0 0.7 minus 1.0, Hyderabad (Sd) 98 80 0 0 minus 0.1, Lahore 102 68 0.2 0.4 minus 0.5, Lucknow 95 76 0 2.1 plus 1.6 Madras 104 83 0 1.5 plus 0.4, Mahabaleshwar 80 64 0 3.5 plus 2.9, Nagpur 104 86 0 1.4 plus 0.5 Peshawar 109 76 0 3.5 plus 1.2 Poona 97 75 0 0.8 minus 0.1, Rajkot 101 80 0 0 minus 0.3, Simla 69 48 0.9 5.3 plus 2.3, Srinagar 84 55 0.5 2.6 minus 2.6, Surat 94 83 0 0 minus 0.2.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

BOMBAY—1

SUNDAY, May 19.

244 m (1,231 kc/s) 7-30 a.m. B K Kunte 7-40 News (M) 7.50 News (G) 8.0 News (E) 8.15 News (H) 8.30 Azim Khan (Sitar) 8.45 Master Dinanath (Surat) 9-0 Vinodini Dixit 9-25 Gururao Deshpande 11.0 Film Songs 11.45 'Raschandrika' 12.15 p.m. Gangubai Hangal 12.45 News (M) 12-50 News (G) 12.55 News (H) 1.0 Sheikh Chand 1.15 G J Watwe 1.30 News (E) 1.40 Lunch-Hour Music 4.20 Vinodini Dixit 4-45 Azam Khan (Sitar) 5.0 Gururao Deshpande 5.15 Gammat Jammat (M) 5.55 Locals 6-0 News (E) 6.10 News (H) 6.15 Musical Variety 6.30 Master Dinanath 6.45 G J Watwe 7.0 "Ulat Pher" (H) 7.30 Azamat Husain Khan 8.0 News (M) 8-15 News (G) 8.30 Lay Sermon (E) 8-45 English Theatre 9.0 News (H) 9-15 News (E) 9.30 B B C News 9-40 Folk Songs of India Relayed from Delhi 10-10 Symphonis Hour.

ON WITH THE SHOW!

Shyamli—Unity Productions' new find who appeals—

—in their film "Kurukshetra" which opened at the New West End on Friday.

★

Views

Central: 6th Week
MAN'S INGRATITUDE

Janak Pictures' SANTAAN narrates the story of an adopted son who grows up to be an ungrateful man and ruins his kind foster parents. As though this were not enough, he renders his mother and her daughter homeless.

Lalita Pawar, David and Nyampali are the chief players in this drama which is faintly reminiscent of "Over The Hill." The direction was in the joint hands of Babu Damania and Ram Prakash.

★

Capitol: 4th Week
A RAGINI VEHICLE

Sun Art Pictures' BINDIYA portrays Ragini as a woman torn between custom and common sense which, as we all know, do not always go together. Her allegiance to the latter assures her happiness with a man who loves her sincerely, though custom would bind her down to a Lothario merely because he is the first man in her life

E. Billimoria, Nyampali and Shakir play opposite the 'lotus-eyed star—under the baton of C. M. Luhar. Kamal Das Gupta's music embellishes this photoplay.

News

MORE ABOUT "THE UNTOUCHABLE"

I met Mukraj Anand the other day and was able to get from him the low-down on "The Untouchable' being filmed. He assured me that negotiations have completely broken down between him and D. R. D. Wadia, because the latter disapproved of Mukraj's choice of a director —none other than Ahmed Abbas.

Friend Anand, however, has decided to place full faith in Abbas's ability and is determined that he and he alone will bring to life the poor Untouchable. Let us hope that the 'Achuut' does not remain entirely untouched by filmdom's high-caste producers.

Taj Talkies: 3rd Week
VILLAGE UPLIFT

Motilal and Ramola co-star in Neelam Pictures' KALIYAN which deals with the important problem of Youth engaging itself in village welfare work. This picture sounds a clarion call for the young to roll up their sleeves and enlist themselves in the service of their country by helping to remove from it poverty and ignorance.

Leela Desai, Sulochana Chatterjee and Gyani play featured roles in this photoplay produced by Kidar Sharma.

Anglo-U. S. Pact To Fight Famine

Stalin Refuses To Join In

WASHINGTON, May 17 (Reuter): A formal communique issued by the United States State Department here late tonight, said that British and American officials had announced jointly that they had reached an agreement on the guiding principles which their two governments should adopt in their common effort to solve the many immediate and long range problems arising in connection with world food crisis.

Reporting Britain's decision to surrender further 200,000 tons of wheat, the communique said: "This may involve either reduction in pipeline stocks to a point at which distribution may be interrupted with consequent disruption of industrial economy or still further restrictions on the austere diet maintained in the United Kingdom for six years since the beginning of the war."

GREATER CHANCES FOR INDIA

It has been agreed that India shall be treated as a completely separate entity in the world food programme it is understood and it was believed here tonight that India as a result of the mission of the British Lord President of the Council, Mr. Herbert Morrison, is in a far better position to demand fulfilment of commitments to her.

Increased shipments to India Mr. Morrison said, would make it possible to avert a breakdown of the country's rationing system threatened by the end of June.

STALIN REFUSES TO CO-OPERATE WITH U. S. AND BRITAIN

WASHINGTON, May 18 (Reuter): A strategically placed official said tonight that Premier Stalin had turned down President Truman's appeal to Russia to work with the United States and Britain in meeting the world famine crisis.

The official, declining to permit the use of his name, said that the Soviet rejection was based on the contention that the appeal came too late The Soviet reply indicated that commitments already made was a prevented fulfilment [illegible] White House request.

MORE FOOD SHIPS FOR INDIA

WASHINGTON, May 17. (Reuter): The British Cabinet Minister, Mr. Herbert Morrison, announced here to-day that increased food shipments would be going to India.

While not meeting India's requests, they would mean that the threatened breakdown in the Indian rationing structure by the end of June could be averted.

DAMAGE TO INDIA'S CASE FOR FOOD

WASHINGTON, May 17, (UPA): Sources close to the food situation today charged that India's case for food during May through September, 1946, is being seriously damaged by the failure of British Officials to include Indian representatives in the Anglo-American working committee discussions held in connection with Mr. Herbert Morrison's visit to the United States.

These sources asserted that aside from one general discussion with Morrison, Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai and other Indian representatives were not being consulted and therefore were unable to support their claims with pertinent data. They said that although the British were representing India's case, amongst others, India was not receiving the consideration which she would get if her own experts were allowed to attend the working sessions.

The sources expressed surprise at the amount of the United Kingdom's grain reserves as revealed in Parliament on Wednesday. Informed quarters believed that this revelation would then turn some criticism by claimant countries directed against Americans toward the British.

1,000 WORKERS ON STRIKE

BOMBAY, Saturday.

About a thousand workers of the Indian Manufacturing Co. (cloth mills) have gone on strike since yesterday as a protest against the order of the management asking them to work on an additional loom.

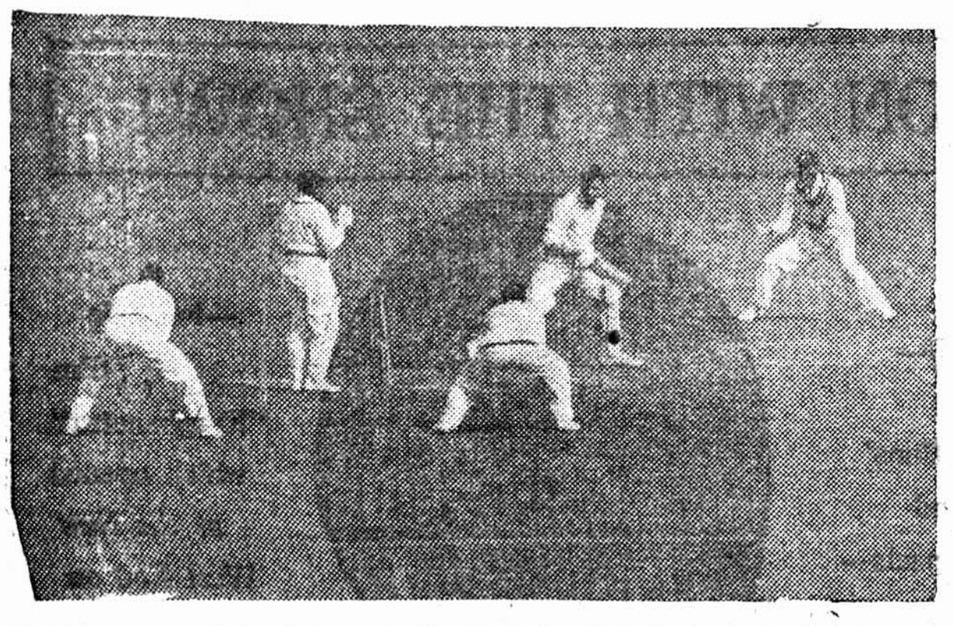
WHY DRIVE HARDER BARGAIN WITH INDIA?

Manu Subedar Protests Against U.S.A. Demand For Return Of Silver Received During War

BOMBAY, May 18. (A.P.I.): Mr. Manu Subedar, M.L.A. (Central) in an interview with A.P.I. expressed dissatisfaction with the announcement that India shall return to the U.S.A. 160,000,000 dollars worth of silver received during the war. He said: "The liability of India for this return of silver is inexplicable, in view of the fact that the amount of assistance given by India to U.S.A. under reciprocal aid was much bigger than the amount received from U.S.A. The total both ways is given "of approximately equal interchange" at one thousand million dollars, but a separate statement of what India gave and what India received should be made. Why should U.S.A. drive a harder bargain with India and settle on a 100 per cent basis, when the lease-lend liability of U.K. of 12,775 million dollars was settled at about five per cent for 650 million dollars with the surplus goods thrown in?"

NOT UNFAIR TO INDIA

Mr. Subedar added: That the surplus property agreement was not unfair to India, judged by itself. But, if India gave more on a clear statement of accounts, the suggestion that the Government of India should return the silver on the plea that the silver was brought to India "under a pre-existing agreement" and not under the lease-lend agreement, was altogether untenable. "In a negotiation, which claims to be a comprehensive and final settlement", it is unfortunate, if a future liability of this magnitude is still foisted on Government of India It is not widely known that what India gave to U.S.A. was very much more than what India received This matter needs clarification, because, it is not merely that value is asked for, but actual physical return of silver is demanded. while, on the present off-take by the Indian public, silver cannot be regarded as being abundant and a surplus".



A. V. Bedser (Surrey) bowled first ball by C. S. Nayudu (India) to complete the bowler's hat trick at the Oval, London, last Monday, in the Surrey v. All-India match.

Merchant Scores Freely On Treacherous Wicket

THUNDER-STORM STOPS PLAY AFTER 77 MINUTES: INDIANS MAKE 86 FOR 1

LEICESTER, May 18

By Learie Constantine, Reuter's Special Commentator:

The Indians encountered the first really awkward wicket of the tour here where the county side returned to a former ground not used for first class cricket in the past forty years.

The morning rain caused a four-hour delay in the start, but by tea the Indians had added 65 runs for the loss of one wicket.

Both Pataudi and Berry were keen to win the toss in order to put their opponents in. Some heavy morning rain percolated the cover at one end. Sometimes the ball rose high, and at other times it skidded through low. Sperry, a left-arm round-the-wicket fast bowler, made good use of this patch and after a cheap dismissal of Mushtaq Ali, he nearly obtained a second wicket the same over. Hazare just managed to cover a rising ball. At the other end there was little difficulty, and the Indians wisely scored freely.

Considering that the Indians were sent in on a treacherous wicket, I think they gave a very creditable performance in scoring more than a run a minute for the loss of one wicket in 77 minutes' play. The batsman will profit from this experience of the vagaries of the English wicket.

DETAILS

On account of heavy rain in the morning the start of the match between Leicester and Indians was delayed by four hours today. Leicester won the toss, but put the Indians into bat on a wet pitch and Merchant and Mustaqali opened the innings. Mustaqali was however out at 24.

Play had to be abandoned for the day after 77 minutes, when a thunderstorm drove the players into the pavilion.

The closing score was 86 for one wicket.

The Score Board Read:

INDIANS (1st Innings)

Merchant (not out)	54
Mustaq Ali, l.b.w. Sperry	12
Hazare (not out)	16
Extras	4
Total (for one wicket)	86

M.C.C. Team To Meet Indians

LONDON, May 18 (Reuter): The Marylebone Cricket Club has chosen a powerful team of all-round strength to oppose the Indians at Lords on May 25, 27 and 28.

The team will be captained by Brian Valentine, Kent Captain, who is a sterling bat. The other players are R.E. S. Wyatt, former Warwickshire Captain and bat who may play for Worcestershire this season; H. A B. Marsham of M.C.C. slow legbreak bowler; S. C. Griffith of Sussex, Wicketkeeper in all the victory tests against Australia last summer, H. T. Bartlett of Sussex, a left hander bat who was born in India; P. A. Gibb of Yorkshire, one of the best amateur wicketkeeper batsman in England; G S. W. Davies, Kent all-rounder and slow off-break bowler; A. P. Singleton, Worcestershire Captain, a strong bat and slow offbreak bowler; A. W. H. Mallett, Kent fast bowler; W. V. Edrich, Middlesex All-rounder and L. Gray, Middlesex fast bowler.

Ethiopia's Giant Bill Of Reparations From Italy

LONDON, May 18, (Reuter): A claim for £ 100 for each of the persons killed in battle, or by bombing, execution, starvation, deprivations or in massacre during the Italo-Ethiopian war is cantained in Ethiouia's reparations demand to Italy. The total demand amounts to almost £ 370,000,000.

Claims against looting cattle, burning churches and personal claims from merchants for damages caused by occupation total nearly £ 179,000,000.

The Ethiopian Government states that the cost to her treasury during the war and occupation including manpower maintenance, arms transport and the cost of fifteen aircraft destroyed was almost £ 27,000,000.

NEHRU'S REPLY TO G. H. Q.'s DENIAL OF DESTROYING WAR MATERIALS

NEW DELHI, May 18, (API): Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in a statement today says: "G.H.Q. in India have denied my statement that war material was being destroyed in large quantities.

I have sufficient reliable information about the destruction of materials at various places. I cannot say whether this was British or American material.

It is not good enough to issue denials of the kind when there is certain reliable evidence of destruction of serviceable material. The army authorities may only consider this matter from the army point of view.

In India, it must be remembered, even an old kerosene oil tin is a useful commodity. In particular, American standards are very different from Indian, that something that is not good enough for them may be of great use here".

EUROPEAN NATIONS STAND EXPOSED IN PERFIDY

Maulana Madani On Palestine Commission's Report: Muslim World Will React Strongly If Implemented

Maulana Hussain Ahmed Madani has issued a statement on Palestine, in the course of which he says:—

The joint report of British and American representatives on Palestine has once again demonstrated this fact beyond doubt that in the diplomatic field the words or commitments of European Nations do not carry any weight. This Committee has recommended that one lakh Jews be further imported in Palestine, a step, which in its absurdity is an open challenge to the Islamic World, which to my mind should be accepted forthwith. No doubt the report is based on the traditional pride of power of the Anglo British nations and if the Arabs taking serious objection to it, were to decide to oppose it tooth and nail, then I would assure them that the Muslims of India will not lag behind but would offer their little bit as a token of their common brotherhood and sympathy in the righteousness of their cause and would be prepared to go to the bitter end. The Musalmans of India are not prepared to bow before the high-handedness and evil designs of the British American imperialistic aims. This report has for once betrayed their vile aims of Anglo-American imperialism in such an un-justifiable and un-reasonable way that if once accepted the future of the Palestine Arabs is sealed and we are glad that the Arab High Committee, the Palestine Arabs and the Arab Powers have jointly taken up the opposition in right earnest and have to leave no stone unturned to frustrate the un-holy and un-Islamic designs of the British and American diplomacy so that the Jewish capital may not be given a free field to devour the poor Arabs for good. We assure them that the Muslims of India are behind them as one man and most solemnly declare that every effort will be made in support of it, for we feel it as our *religious duty to sacrifice our all for the safety and uplift of Muslim sacred land "Our first Qibla". We further feel that this calamity* began from the day when Arabs fell into the snares of the Europeans diplomacy and agreed to fall out from the Turkish Centre and as such became an easy prey for their diplomatic exploitation and were brought under British and French Mandates. This report has succeeded in creating a worldwide dissatisfaction amongst the Musalmans of every place, colour of creed and has seriously perturbed them. Therefore on behalf of Jamiatululema Hind as well as the Indian Musalmans, I deem it my religious duty to warn the British Cabinet that in case the recommendations of Anglo American report are substantiated, it will terribly react on the Muslim world and the consequences thereon are sure to get against them for which the responsibility shall lie solely at the shoulders of Britain and America. Under the circumstances there is yet time to reject this report and implement the promises that were made in the White Paper to the Muslims of the world and to abstain from following the old anti-Islamic policy. I am addressing telegraphic statement separately to Mr. Attlee, the Premier of Britain as well as to Mr. Truman, the President of United States of

Kanayalal Desai Elected Gujarat Congress Chief

(From Our Correspondent).

AHMEDABAD, May 16.—After rendering service to the Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee for 25 years Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel retired as President. Dr. Chandulal Desai, Vice-President and Mr. Girdharlal Diwan also retired.

The Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee's first session commenced at 2 p.m. when out of 133 elected members, 119 were present. Mr. Kanayalal Desai of Surat was elected the new President of the G.P.C.C. Darbar Gopaldas was elected Vice-President. Messrs. Bhogilal Lala, Uchharangra Dabar and Ravjibhai Patel were elected Secretaries.

The Committee passed a resolution of condolence touching the death of Mr. Bhulabhai Desai. In another resolution the Committee took note of the valuable services rendered by Sardar Patel during his Presidentship. The resolution added that due to Sardar's services, Gujarat had come into prominence. The following were elected A.I.C.C. members: Messrs. Arjunlal Kanyalal Desai, Darbarsaheb, Purshotamdas Patel, Balvantrai Mehta, Smt. Bhakti Laxmi, Morarji Desai, Ravjibhai Patel, Vaman Mukadam, Khandubhai Desai, Ambashankar Patel, Hariprasad Metha, Narotam Patel, Madhavlal Shah, Shivabhai Patel, B. K. Majmudar and Miss Mrudula Sarabhai.

Ruikar Urges Joint Discussions

The following telegram was sent by Sriyut R. S. Ruikar, Vice-President All-India Forward Bloc on Friday to Mahatma Gandhi at New Delhi and copies of the telegram were also sent to Sri Sarat Chandra Bose, Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:—

"Welcome Gandhiji's view Cabinet delegation announcement requires careful study. Urge Congress Working Committee hold joint discussions leaders Forward Bloc Congress Socialists before arrival final decision. Request no hasty decision Cabinet delegation proposals, unless country expresses its free and independent opinion. Reply care Khaya—Ruikar" Vice-President All-India Forward Bloc.

U. S. SETTLES LEND-LEASE ACCOUNT WITH INDIA

WASHINGTON, May 17 (A.P.A.): The United States has settled a lend-lease account with India and has agreed to turn over to her between 106,250,000 pounds ster. and 110,000,000 pounds ster. in surplus American Army and Navy equipment, the State Department announced today.

No dollar payments would be required in settlement in view of the approximately equal benefits to both countries.

Under the agreement, about 150,000,000 pounds ster. in American lend-lease to India was cancelled with India receiving:

(1) About 54,000,000 pounds ster. in military supplies left over from lend-lease stocks; (2) About 29,250,000 pounds ster. in civilian lend-lease stocks.

In return, India agreed to cancel the debt of 11,250,000 pounds ster. owned by the United States for supplies made available to American forces in India since V-J day, and also agreed to return about 40,000,000 pounds ster. in silver which the United States lent her during the war.

Rowji Welcomes Mission's Plan

The following is a statement made to the press by Mr. Mahomedbhoy I. M. Rowjee.

I heartily congratulate the members of the Cabinet Mission and His Excellency the Viceroy on their epoch-making declaration which provides an excellent formula for the attainment of freedom of India.

The definite rejection of Pakistan as contemplated by the Muslim League will surely displease Mr. Jinnah and his Leaguers. But I request them to consider the figure and the facts that the Mission has been alive to their grievances namely the fear of being in perpetual minority in United India and of consequent perpetual menace to Muslim culture, religion and social life. The Mission therefore conceds to provinces more residuary powers than were offered by the Congress and also provides that any question raising a major communal issue in the Central Legislature should require for its decision a majority of the representatives present and voting of each of the two major communities as a majority of all the members present and voting. Further, the grouping of provinces provided by the declaration of the Mission, gives ample scope for combined inter-provincial ventures which may indirectly satisfy the principle of Pakistan.

If this is not enough to satisfy Mr. Jinnah and his Muslim League what more can be expected from these members of the Delegation who are as much bound to look to the interest of all other inhabitants of India?

The apparent defects in the declaration are that no time limit is set for the declaration of Independence of India and withdrawal of the British army from India; the uncertainty about the position of native States and very narrow scope of the powers of the Central Government, which should have at least got the customs and currency in their hand to stop unhealthy inter-provincial commercial competition.

THE LAST PAGE

(Continued from Page 22)

tern of shadows on the ground. Through the rich green aromatic foliage of tall, majestic pines one could still glimpse—far, very far away—the snow-covered peaks of the eternal Himalayas.

*

STOP PRESS: The starving peasant in the Indore village is still waiting to die. The Man in Search of Water is still scanning the dried up landscape of Bijapur, and waiting. The young satyagrahi in Faridkote is still waiting for someone, something, to save him from the lathi blows of the Police.

And the Twelve Wise Men are not even talking now. The conference has failed because these three—man in search of food, man in search of water and man in search of freedom—were not allowed to cross the threshold of the Conference room.

TROOPS CALLED OUT TO DEAL WITH STRIKERS

10,000 Anglo-Iranian Oil Co. Workers Down Tools

LONDON, May 17. (Reuter): Troops were alleged to have been called in to deal with a strike of 10,000 workers of the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company, in Persia which broke out a few days ago, Moscow radio quoting Teheran press reports said to-night.

The radio quoted a Trade Union official as saying that troops had been called in and food and water supplies to the strikers had been cut off. It was stated that the strike was a protest against prosecution of workers for forming a trade union.

The Radio stated on May 12 that the management of the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company had settled a strike on Abaden Isaldand at the head of the Persian Gulf by agreeing to reprimand their representative, "a Britisher guilty of oppressing the workers."

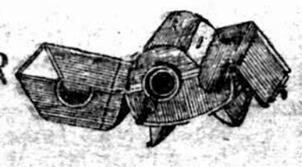
CITY HAS UNEXPECTED RAINFALL

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Thanks to a climatic disturbance which is moving through North-West India and which brought an incursion of moist air into the coastal districts, Bombay city had unexpected rainfall last night and early this morning.

Although it appeared to be an ample shower to the citizens suffering from the sweltering heat of May, the total rainfall measured just one quarter inch (25 cents).

"ELITE" ICECREAM FREEZER



MAKES YOUR ICECREAM & MILK SHAKE READY WITHIN 2 MINUTES

Mr. Badrinath, Distt. Controller Stores E. I. R., writes:—

"ELITE" Icecream Freezer is a very convenient machine for preparing Icecream quickly and economically in a family".

Captain V. D. Raghavan writes:—"The machine is very simple and easily workable and yields a fine quality of Icecream in a couple of minutes".

PRICE
Ordinary Paint Rs. 20/-
Spray Paint Rs. 22/8/-
Ex-Show Room, Lahore.

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CIGARETTE AGENCIES

WANTED—Agents for sale of our high quality cigarettes and pipe tobacco in every city and town. Write for samples and agency terms. ORIENTAL TOBACCO CO., Cawnpore. 77

BURMA GOVERNOR TO REGULARISE CURRENCY

Transfer Of Responsibility Agreed To By House Of Commons

LONDON, May 17. (Reuter): The House of Commons to-day agreed to the India and Burma (Burma Monetary arrangements) Order which Mr. Arthur Henderson, Under-Secretary for Burma, said would transfer the responsibility for the management of the currency of Burma from the Reserve Bank of India to the Governor of Burma and enable him to regularise the currency now existing. The Reserve Bank of India had managed the currency of Burma since 1937.

The transfer had become necessary, because, in the view of the authorities concerned, conditions in Burma at present were such as not to permit the Reserve Bank of resuming full scope of its functions under the order which established its management on currency.

The Reserve Bank would continue to act as agents of the Government of Burma on currency matters and as bankers to the Government itself.

Socialist Elected U.P.C.C. President

LUCKNOW, May 17, (API): Mr. Damodar Swaroop Seth, a Congress Socialist Leader, was elected President of the U.P.C.C. by an overwhelming majority today. At the outset three names—Mr. Damodar Swaroop Seth, Mr. Shibban Lal Saxena and Mr. Abdul Hakim were proposed for presidentship and a triangular contest was expected. But Mr. Abdul Hakim's name was later withdrawn.

Before the House voted for the candidates, Mr. Shibban Lal Saxena with the permission of the outgoing President, Mr. S. K. D. Paliwal, read out a letter from Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in which the latter stated that he would not be on the U.P.C.C. if Mr. Saxena was elected President, Pandit Nehru held him irresponsible.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Maulana Hussain Ahmed Madani, Babu Purshotam Das Tandon, Maulana Hafizur Rahman and Mr. S. K. D. Paliwal were elected Vice-Presidents, and Mr. C. B. Gupta, the Treasurer.

3 MORE PERSONS ARRESTED FOR ALLEGED MURDER

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Three more persons were arrested yesterday in connection with the murder of Nariman Rustomji Shroff. The headless body of the deceased was found in a trunk at Dadar on 10th May. After the identification of the body by the deceased's brother, the C.I.D. Crime Branch arrested two Christian youths on Thursday. Kaikhushroo Manekji Bathena, Nawrosji Cawasji Kavarana, and Sultan Mahomed Khan arrested yesterday, were produced before Mr Oscar Brown, the Chief Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Court today.

It is stated that the first two accused were in constant company of the deceased for the last four months The girl when finally traced, was found with the second accused. Movements of both the accused were suspicious. The last accused is a servant of the accused No. 1.

As the enquiries are still incomplete all the accused were remanded into police custody upto 31st May.

LEAGUE POLICY IN BOMBAY LEGISLATURE

BOMBAY, May 18: The policy and programme to be adopted in the Provincial Legislature by the Bombay Muslim League Assembly party will be discussed by the party when it meets tomorrow at the office of the Provincial Muslim League. Mr. I. I. Chundrigar who was elected leader of the Party at the Convention of League M.L.A.s, will preside over the meeting.

The other office-bearers of the League Assembly Party who were elected at the meeting of the party held in Delhi recently are: Khan Saheb Abdul Kadir Khan of Poona and Mr. Abdul Kadar Sheikh of Surat, Deputy Leaders, Dr Alibhai D. Patel and Mr. A. A. Gheewala, whips of the Party; and Mr. Ahmed A. Patel and Mr. N. M. Bhaiji, Secretaries.

BANGALORE May 16 (A.P.I.): A five-year plan for the development of roads in the State, estimated to cost four and half crores of rupees has been drawn up by the Mysore Government.

ANTONESCU TO HANG

LONDON, May 17. (Reuter): Marshal Ion Antonescu, former dictator of Rumania, was to-night sentenced to death by the Rumanian peoples court. Moscow radio announced.

The trial of Marshal Antonescu and 16 associates opened before the peoples court in Bucharest on May 6.

Dictator of Rumania from 1940 to 1944, red-haired Antonescu was known in the Rumanian army as "Red Dog". As head of the state, he declared war on Russia in 1941.

His trial on charge of treason lasted 12 days.

NEW YORK COTTON
NEW YORK, May 17

May	.....
July	27.15
October	27.39
December	27.50
January	27.47
	nominal
March	27.62
May	27.66
July	27.55
Middling Spot	27.75

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

May	.....
July	27.10
October	27.35
December	27.47
March	27.62
Middling Sot	26.95

NEW YORK COTTON
NOON CALL

May	.....
July	27.24
October	27.45
December	27.55

THE INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE.
BOMBAY, May 18.

Closing quotations:—

Tata Ordinary 532; Tata Deferred 3002/8; Indian Iron 55/4; Steel Corpn. of Bengal 51/4; Bombay Dyeing 2510; Central India 483/2; Century 1040; Gokak 386/4; Kohinoor 923/12; Simplex 427; Andhra Valley 1875; Tata Hydro 218/2; Tata Power 1975; Associated Cement 253; Belapur 298/12; Bombay Burma (Old) 657/8

COTTON MARKET PANICKY

Sharp Decline In Prices

Bombay, May 18.

Wholesale liquidation by the bull syndicate presented a nervous and almost panicky sentiment in the forward section of the local cotton market to-day. Rumours regarding the abandonment of the squeeze coupled with the sharp decline in the bullion rates due to the announcement of the Cabinet Mission's proposals intensified the adversely affected sentiment. Selling was almost general, and at one stage not a single buyer could be found.

I.C.C. July started Rs. 4 less at Rs. 454/8 and in the absence of any buyer sharply declined to Rs. 446 and hovered round that level for a very long time. May dwindled down to Rs. 428, whereas September delivery was quoted around Rs. 458.

With a slight bull support at the low the market improved in the afternoon. The following were the closing quotations.—

	Rs.	as.
I.C.C. May	435	8
I.C.C. July	448	8
I.C.C. September	458	8

BULLION EXCHANGE

Bombay, May 18.

The forward section of the local bullion market was closed to-day and no trading is reported.

Ready mint gold is quoted at Rs. 104 and ready silver at 178. Sovereign is valued at Rs. 65/8.

In the afternoon the market was steady and business was transacted in forward section also, though in private. In private Vaishakh Gold and Silver were quoted at Rs. 99/2 and Rs 131/2 respectively.

The following were the closing quotations:—

	Rs.	as.
Ready Gold	102	0
Ready Silver	174	8
Sovereign	69	0

LONDON BULLION.
London May 17.

Spot 44 pence Forward 44 pence.
Gold Bars Fine per oz £8/12/3.

U. S. SILVER MARKET.
New York, May 17.

United States price of Foreign Silver 71.1 cents.

New York buying price 70-3/4 cents.

RANJIT'S Grand Historical

Rajputani

9th WEEK at
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
Daily: 4, 7 and 10 Sun. Matinee 1-15
Ad. Booking: 9-30 to 12-30 and 3 to 6-30

CONSTITUTION FRAMING

Proposed by
SWARNALATA
For
INDEPENDENT & JOINT
FAMILY

Will be released simultaneously
ON SATURDAY NEXT
On the Silver-screens of
KAMAL & BROADWAY
HIND PICTURES
National Artist Production.
MABAP --KI-- LAJ

Starring:
SWARNALATA, NAZIR, KUSUM DESHPANDE, JAYANT, MAJID, GULAB, etc.

Producer: NAZIR
Direction: NANABHAI BHATT

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PROF. M. V. KRISHNA RAO.
COIMBATORE. S. INDIA.

SPORTS JOTTINGS FROM HERE AND THERE

By J. C. MAITRA

BRAVO SARWATE! THE INITIAL SET-BACK. A BRAVE STAND AND AFTER, UNIQUE FEATS. MERCHANT ACCUSED. CONFIDENCE AND COURAGE. TARAPOREWALLA ON CYCLING CONTROL. REPRESENTATIVE OF INDIA! EFFORTS AT REVIVAL. A STRAIGHT QUESTION.

Bravo Sarwate! Bravo Banerjee! You have held aloft India's banner against Surrey when all our batsmen, barring Vijay Merchant and Gul Mahomed failed. It was certainly due to your magnificent efforts, your side tasted the fruits of victory. Who could have thought that you are capable of such a glorious performance under tremendously adverse circumstances? But you took courage in both hands and converted a gloomy atmosphere into happy sunshine. Not only did you break a very old record but also established new ones and it will take a long time to crumble down. No praise can be too high for your grand efforts. And you, Sarwate, added another feather to your cap by dismissing half the Surrey side—at a small expense too. Verily it was your match and you deserve all the encomium for it.

THE INITIAL SETBACK

To start with, Merchant had the spin of the coin in his favour. But was he happy when two of his best batsmen, Vijay Hazare and Rusi Modi, were out for ducks? I don't think so. I fail to understand why he called upon these two people to come out at the very beginning of the innings. Duleepsinhji defends his action by saying that Vijay was trying to find out a suitable bat for the opening. Would it not have been less risky if he had tried Sohoni, Mushtaq Ali or Vinoo Mankad instead? Of course Duleep wants to exploit Vinoo's bowling abilities more than his batting. Even then the other two named above are far more preferable than Hazare or Modi. Fortunately Gul Mahomed helped his skipper to tide over the initial set-back and lay the foundation for a big score.

A BRAVE STAND AND AFTER

I have every sympathy for Gul for missing the century and the first one of the tour at that—so narrowly as by 11 runs. Nonetheless he may well congratulate himself on the fine stand he gave to Merchant to avoid a disaster. If he curbs his impetuosity a little, he is sure to leave his mark in England. After two batsmen had changed the complexion of the match, it was expected that the later batsmen would acquit themselves creditably. But they surrendered rather tamely—changing the rosy picture of 120 for 2 to 205 for 9. Here Vijay may well exclaim that the changing of the batting order would not have made any difference as the other batsmen, coming in later even failed to give a good account of themselves.

Still I believe in the psychological effect on the players. If a batsman is sent in too early or too late than he is accustomed to he is sure to fail—at any rate, he cannot give of his best. Let us hope that by the time the first Test arrives, we shall have a fixed batting order, more or less, so that nobody would feel uncomfortable in his position.

UNIQUE FEATS

Had it not been for the unique feats of Sarwate and Shute Banerjee who not only recorded the first two centuries of the tour—124 not out and 121 respectively, unparalleled feats by themselves for the last two batsmen—but registered a glorious partnership of 149 runs which actually overshadowed the total all the others had put together by 44. More than that they overhauled a 37-year-old England record set up by a Firleer and F. E. Donnelly by 14. Sarwate and Banerjee placed their side in such a firm position—by raising the aggregate to the substantial figure of 454—that the home team had very nearly suffered an innings defeat. As in batting, Sarwate led in bowling also capturing 5 wickets for 54 in the second innings. He was the real hero of the match.

LUCKY SKIPPER

Vijay Merchant has proved himself to be a lucky skipper. The very first success of the tour stands to his credit. The way he handled the bowling and placed the field has been praised by no less a critic than Leary Constantine. But some people here have criticised his batting order. Why he invited a tired Sarwate to open the second innings with him is a mystery.

This victory will certainly give courage and confidence to all our players. To defeat such a strong county as Surrey by a large margin is a creditable achievement indeed. But our batsmen must get over their weakness of covering the wicket when it is wiser not to do so. Three valuable wickets were thrown away in this manner. We were, indeed, lucky that a bowler of the stamp of Gover was unable to help his side when his services were sorely needed. Our batsmen have to be ready for his onslaughts before long.

C. S. Nayudu had the good fortune of registering a hat-trick in this match. But this does not mean that he has found his true form. Let us hope that our bowlers would get into their best colours soon and make their presence felt. But nothing tangible will occur unless and until the fieldsmen give them adequate support. So all energies must be directed towards the end.

TARAPOREWALLA ON CYCLING CONTROL

I have received a very interesting communication from friend, Dara B. Taraporewalla, a member of the B.P.O.A. and B.P.C.A. Committees in regard to cycling in Bombay—and India. Here are some facts which he wishes to place before the public, especially those who are interested in this branch of sport:

"It was in 1938 that the first attempt to organise cycling in India on a constitutional basis was made. In that year, Bombay saw the birth of the Bombay Presidency Cyclists Union and through it the National Cyclists Federation of India. At that time only two provinces, the Punjab and Bombay, had cycling associations. A meeting of the representatives of these two provincial associations was held in Bombay during the Xmas Week of 1938, when Swami Jagannath and Janki Dass represented the Punjab and J. K. Shroff and myself represented Bombay. We formed ourselves into a Committee with the aim and idea of getting other provinces to fall in line with us, and also decided to affiliate the N.C.F.I. to the Union Cycliste Internationale (Paris).

It was also arranged that the first Cycling Championship of India should be held in Bombay on the 4th and 5th of March 1939. The Championships, however, were not held as the Punjab was unable to send a representative team to Bombay."

REPRESENTATIVE OF INDIA

"No other meeting," Dara continues, "was ever held, and from out of the blue, in a manner which would have done credit to the Atomb bomb experts came the news that Janki Dass was India's representative on the International Cycling Body (U.C.I.)! How, when, why and where nobody seems to know except perhaps Janki himself and maybe the member of the Executive Committee T. C. A. Jt. Hon. Sec., B.P.O.A., Treasurer, A.A.F.I., Executive Member, N.C.F.I.!! (Sorab Bhoot to boot).

EFFORTS AT REVIVAL

On 29th October 1944, I learnt that a meeting of well-known cyclists was held at the Hotel Argentina, Bombay, when it was decided to revive the then defunct N.C.F.I. in order to organise the sport of cycling in a thorough manner and a Sub-Committee was formed to draft a Constitution and carry on the activities of the Federation. I fail to see how I was not invited to the meeting as I was a member of the original body and especially considering the fact that I was still very actively interested in the sport.

Nothing more was heard about this will-o'-the-wisp body, until the 30th July, 1945, when a notice of an emergent meeting appeared in the press. This notice gave the names of the members of the Executive Committee and Council of the N.C.F.I. who were asked to attend the meeting. The names were S. H. Bhoot, J. K. Shroff, E. D. Bharucha, Janki Dass, R. H. Sachdev, N. Saugor and David Abraham. The last named informed me that he was surprised to learn that he was in the Executive Committee and Council of a body of whose existence he knew nothing about!

A STRAIGHT QUESTION

If the N.C.F.I. is really in existence and is affiliated to the U.C.I. what was the necessity," asks Taraporewalla, "for the member of the Executive Committee I.O.A. etc. to place the matter of the formation of the N.C.F.I. before the I.O.A. Council, at its last meeting held at Bangalore on 7th February 1946? How was it that the I.O.A. Council was not informed that the body already existed? How was it that the I.O.A. Council appointed a Sub-Committee to consider the drafts constitutions placed before them by Bombay and the Punjab?

Coming nearer home, in 1945, the Cyclists got together and formed the Bombay Provincial Cycling Association. This association has obtained affiliation with the B.P.O.A. who have accepted them as the controlling body for cycling in the province. The sooner all cycling clubs realise that they must pull their weight with the majority, and affiliate to the B.C.P.A. the better for cycling in this province. Otherwise some good cyclists may find that they cannot represent Bombay.

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Let us talk it over—

As compared with the emotional Germans or the phlegmatic English, the French are supposed to be very rational as a people. It was therefore, all the more surprising to find Madame Karie Lefancheux strike a note of dissent when women of different nationalities were trying to evolve world "standard' of marriage by vetoing polygamy!

The Madame couldn't have given a more irrational reason for not discussing polygamy because it was "practised as a custom in many parts of the French Empire" (how was it that the French delegate forgot all about the British Empire, which is also in a volcanic revolt despite its strange customs?) According to her logic, it wasn't the business of the Sub-Commission on Women's Rights to discuss customs! Surely "it isn't beyond average understanding to realise the strong hold mere customs have had on peoples of all countries. Have we not been more fanatic in observing our social customs than abiding by the essential principles of religion?

It has always been easier to amend or change laws with the stroke of a pen. But if you thought of violating a custom, you had to think of your neighbour's reactions and even the best friend's frowns! Is it difficult to understand why the unwritten laws have a greater following than the written law having behind it the sanctions of the State?

* * *

The United Nations Sub-Commission on the "status of women" has gone straight to the root of the problem of formulating rights of women of the world. In whatever manner we may describe the institution of marriage—as a sacred bond tied in heaven, a civil contract made in the Registrar's Office, or sex-relations legalised for continuation of the family name—it is common to all climes. Whether it comprises of colourful ceremonials, antiquated customs or modernised celebrations, the institution of marriage has served as a firm rock to hold the structure of society. The culture and moral fibre of a people have been closely interwoven with the nuptial tie. Moreover, the position of woman in society has largely been determined by the rigidity or elasticity of the marriage laws. And perhaps it was quite in keeping with the man-dominated world that the laws of marriage were always favourable to him.

In some societies the man could marry one, two or even a dozen wives, while in other societies it was only his privilege to dissolve the marital tie when it pleased him to take another woman for a wife. In either instance the wife is treated as a passsive party having no voice at all. But now the time has come to reconstruct the lop-sided social structure the world over. And if at all we have to make it a One World, isn't logical to have some minimum common standard for all countries?

The recommendation to create a world standard of marriage, giving woman the right to choose a husband and take a divorce is not only justified but is also all comprehensive inasmuch as it will do away with many disabilities from which women have been suffering. And as for the eradication of polygamy it needs must be speedily done away with for it is one of the most revolting customs reducing woman to the position of a menial—or just a chattel.

* * *

With all the stampeding against polygamy, it will be interesting to recall what an elite body of Arab women had to say about it at their Cairo Conference held not so long ago. Mind you, they were all modern and educated women demanding equal rights for women, the right of franchise and the right to hold office; however, in the same breath they advocated a more extensive practice of polygamy—for men who could afford it!! Now, apart from the national considerations social, as well as economic, which prompted our Arab sisters to make such a demand—it is clearly a case of wanting to eat the cake as well as to have and sell it too with profit!!

—*Leela.*

WHY WOMEN DON'T WANT BABIES

By Mary W. Hamilton

I am compelled to write this article because of the amount of evidence that has been produced to prove that the reasons for the falling birth-rate are bad housing, bad food, bad economic conditions, etc., etc. The appalling lack of progress that has been made in maternity research compared with every other branch of medical science is ignored. If bad housing and bad economic conditions are such contributory factors, why is it that the poorer classes are so richly blessed with progeny? And why is it in the middle classes that we find the childless household or the household with one child?

I do not think the entire reason can be laid at the door of contraceptives, knowledge and practice in the use of which is rapidly becoming common to all classes. Generally speaking, working class mothers accept pain as their natural legacy, whereas middle-class women, with better education, refuse to endure what they feel can be cured. It has been admitted by many that the higher the degree of civilization and education, the more difficult is childbearing, and the greater is the individual's sensitivity to pain.

Is It So Natural?

A fact which is seldom quoted is that the pelvic measurements of Western women are growing smaller with each succeeding generation, particularly in the towns where the life is more nerve-racking and artificial and sedentary occupations are more general. So that, if we accept the fact that sensitivity to pain is increased as we advance in education, plus the truth that our measurements are smaller and therefore less capable of performing the task they have to fulfil, why is it that there is such a common belief that the natural birth is the correct one, and that any artificial aid must be harmful to the infant or the mother, or both? Can anyone imagine a man refusing merciful drugs to soothe a cancerous growth because the affliction was the work of the Almighty?

And yet many doctors are so sure of the beneficence of Nature concerning childbirth that they do not even trouble to be present when the event takes place. Certainly, a nurse may be present, but nurses are not empowered to administer chloroform alone, so the mother knows that no matter how great her pain, the only thing which will gain her respite is if she faints when her heart cannot stand more.

It is paradoxical to assume in the artificial conditions of present-day life that birth is the one natural phenomenon which is unaffected by time or circumstance. If it were as natural as it is reputed to be, why is it that so many mothers suffer from ailments, trifling or serious, after they have had a child? How often one hears a mother say, in reference to some physical disability: "Of course, it has never been right since I had baby." Surely if birth were the natural thing we are asked to believe it is, the body would re-adjust itself easily and normally to its usual functions. The fact that in many cases it does not seem to me to prove conclusively that organs are no longer capable of coping unassisted with childbirth. This may be due to degeneration of the female system, through prolonged artificial living in towns and the higher pressure of modern life, but whatever the cause, the facts exist and should be recognized.

Primitive Savagery

I know of many mothers, including myself, who are filled with helpless fear at the thought of childbirth. In America, I believe, they are more civilized and have no hesitation in offering twilight sleep and other aids which assist in painless delivery, but there is still an enormous amount of prejudice in this country against such "unnatural" methods. Twilight sleep can be given in this country where the patient is very rich or, when of the poorer or middle classes, she is in the last throes of agony, but seldom for the merciful reason of saving ordinary pain. As a result of the primitive savagery of childbirth in these otherwise enlightened days, if at the end of the toiling pain, the dearly-bought infant is lost, how much more afraid is the mother to try a second time?

The staffing shortage in most maternity nursing homes often has very cruel results, for there is no time to deal with abnormal cases, and by abnormal I do not refer to dreadful defects—simply the not so strong in relation to the 100 per cent fit. If the baby is strong and lusty, all is well, but in the many abnormal cases which exist to-day due to nerve strain and the aftermath of war-time conditions, valuable lives are lost through sheer lack of time on the part of the nursing staff.

There is great need for research into the reasons which lead to loss of infant life. Many little lives are lost within the first three weeks without satisfactory reason being vouchsafed to the mothers, and when no reason is given, my mind leaps to the conclusion that it is because none is known. Many glib stories are told of the special care which is taken: special words; special arrangements for babies who will not take certain foods, nurses who are constantly masked that no injurious breath may reach the infants. In practice, these precautions are seldom encountered. Again the reason is staffing difficulty.

Psychological Factor

Another aspect which is ignored in practically every nursing home is the psychological one. In the loneliness of birth, a woman craves loving or at least sympathetic solicitude. It is a dreadful shock to her mind to be told by a swiftly passing nurse: "Don't make a noise, the visitors will hear you." The mere thought of hours of unrelieved pain with apparently callous or indifferent people around her is the last straw which plunges her into swift unreasoning terror. It is so common for the staff to see a mother in labour, but it is a very lonely agony for the one who is suffering. Surely, therefore, lessons in psychology should be included in the maternity curriculum or, if they are already included, should be widely practised. Kindness will not remove pain, but it will provide a rock to which a woman in labour can cling.

In the nursing home where I had my baby, five babies were lost in two short weeks, and all the parents were from comfortable middle-class homes and had had pre-natal care during the entire nine months. I do not say chloroform or twilight sleep would have saved those babies, but I do say a less agonized birth would make it easier for those mothers to venture a second time. I also maintain that if with all this care so many babies are lost, then more money should be spent on maternity research to get to the real medical root of the trouble.

Something must be wrong and it is up to the medical profession to find out what it is, and it is up to the Government to supply the funds to enable research to be made. It is also up to the mothers to insist on easier conditions of childbirth. Let medicine realize birth is no longer the natural thing it was 100 years ago. Let mothers be assured they will be given every possible artificial assistance to shorten and relieve labour—not a whiff of chloroform "if they need it," which means they will get it when they can no longer gasp for the pain which is engulfing them. Then the empty cradles throughout the length and breadth of the land will be filled.

(COURTESY: "CONTEMPORARY REVIEW")

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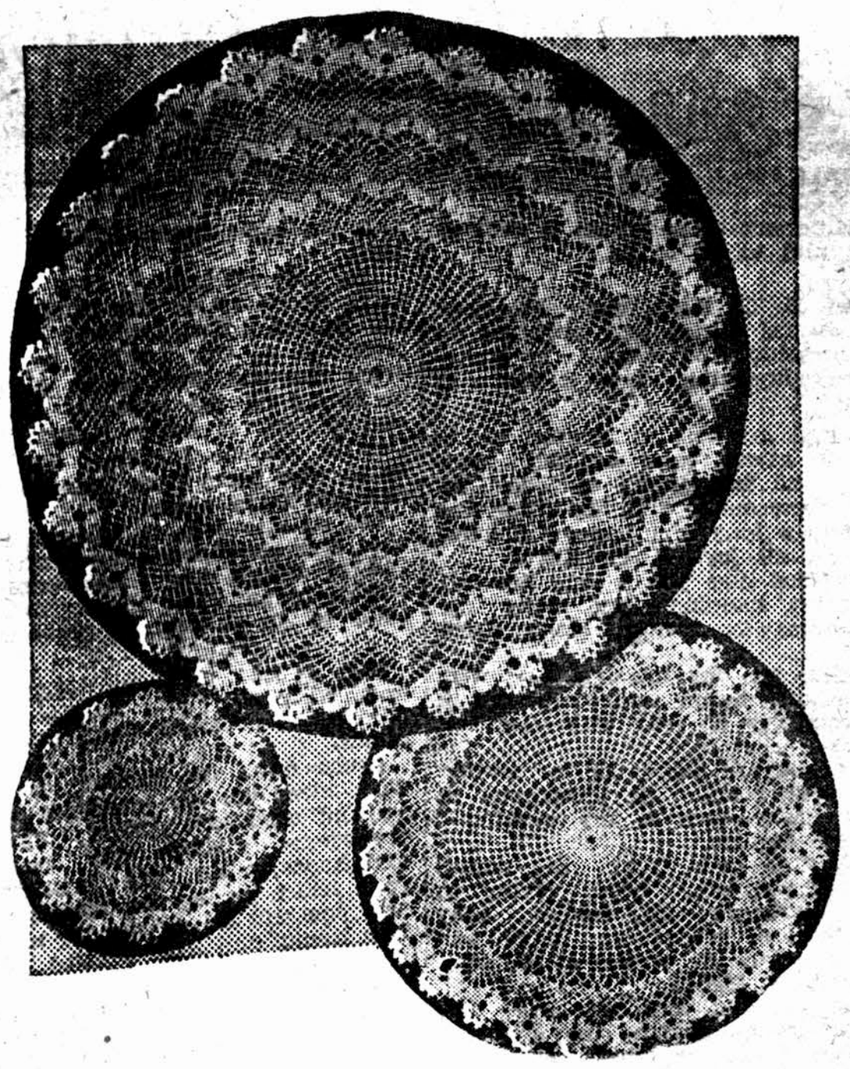


These crocheted doilies can be used as a luncheon set or as individual doilies throughout the house.

THE GARDEN OF CIRCE

(Continued From Page 24)

know. It's safe to guess, however, that save for man's best friend, and a cat or two, there's not an animal alive who doesn't consciously consider man an unnecessary excrescence on the face of the earth.

It is probably man's curiosity on this very point that has made my own career both possible and fairly successful. As an animal photographer I try to capture the animals' elusive and disturbing smirks, glares, grimaces, pouts, grins which mystify and alarm us so. Frozen in the photographs, these expressions are studied religiously by all those who seek to understand the enigma of the animal.

Of course, the pictures are funny. They are bound to be because they, like the animals, accentuate some facet of the man who stares at them. But this is the inevitable by-product of the photograph, rather than its purpose, so far as the photographer is concerned. The real object of animal photography is—or should be—to capture the essence of the animal alone—the cowness of the cow, the the dogness of the dog. A photographic critic once reproached me: "You may be the best animal photographer we have, but your pictures have no deeper social meaning."

That is true. My dog picture is no more than the dog. I cannot honestly make him a symbol of suffering humanity or the mysteries of existence. To attempt this would be pretentious and the pictures would be no good. If I could make my pictures of a dog any doggier, I would.

Animal photography, like the animal world, requires a highly civilized country in which to flourish. The more cultured a country is the nicer it is to animals. Americans therefore make a perfect public. They are also perfect for an animal photographer because it takes a public which is secure, sentimental and very well fed to laugh at itself. Probably the American, more than any other man can afford not only the luxury of loving animals but the luxury of perceiving that he is quaintly like a camel, that his elder son resembles a chipmunk, and that his wife, at times looks exactly like a hen.—(N. Y. "Times")

QURAN TRANSLATED

THE HOLY QURAN. Translated by Maulana Abdul Majid Daryabadi, M.A. 7½" x 10". Pp. 56. Rs. 2.

Sometime ago we had an occasion to review the first chapter as translated by Maulana Abdul Majid, and now we review the second chapter. The original programme of the publisher was to publish one chapter a month, but owing to paper shortage and other causes the programme could not be followed by the Taj Company. But we cannot help remarking that the delay in the publication of this Quranic translation has had a very depressing effect on the readers. We, therefore, advise the Taj Company to take up the work in right earnest and to finish the whole Quran within a reasonable period.

Those persons who have perused the English translation of the first chapter of the Quran will agree that so far as scholarship is concerned this translation is remarkable. The author has translated the revealed book of the Musalmans with an eye on the present-day environments, and since he has a good grasp of western philosophy and perfect acquaintance with the Bible and the religious sciences of the Christians and the Jews he is in a position to compare with authority the teachings of Islam with those of Christianity and Judaism. The copious notes given on almost every page of the translation help the reader a great deal in understanding Islam which, according to the Musalmans, is a continuation of the message that was first given to Moses and then to Christ. We commend this translation to all those who care to understand Islam in its pristine glory.

Z. A. BARNI.

BRITAIN IN PROPHECY AND HISTORY, by P. W. THOMPSON, 7/8 net (The Covenant Publishing Co. Ltd. 6 Buckingham Gate, S. W. 1, London).

The book is a lucid, forceful and detailed exposition of Brtish-Israel tenets regarding Christianity and the message of the Bible which it is stated, runs through British history. The author traces the history of England from the earliest times, from this point of view and in the course of the argument, discusses the movements inaugurated by the Lollards, the Puritans, the Anglicans, Wesley and the Methodists and others in England. The author sees a divine purpose in all that Britain has passed through and asserts that "in Britain, Ephrains must be the predominent tribe; time and circumstance conjoin in declaring England to be Israel" N. H. P.

URDU PUBLICATIONS

JAMALUDDIN AFGHANI. By Mabarazuddi Rif'aat, M. A. Published by Nafis Academy, Abid Road, Hyderabad (Dn.) Crown 8vo. Pp. 263. Thick cardboard cover. Rs. 3.

This is not an original work on the life and teachings of Jamaluddin Afghani; it is, on the contrary, a collection of articles or excerpts from books on the subject by no less than 12 writers like Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Maulavi Abdullah Imadi, Qazi Abdul Ghaffar. Maulana Zafar Ali Khan, Saiyed Rashid Reza, Mr. Z. A. Barni who discuss in their writings the great mission of Jamaluddin's life from different angles. The teachings of this leader of international repute who stood for Pan-Islamism and deliverance of all Asiatic countries from the domination of Europe, have been very well brought out and it is no exaggeration to say that they all make a very inspiring reading. The book is worthy of a careful perusal by all those who want to understand the trend of Islamic thought in the 19th century. The general get-up is quite decent. A portrait of Jamaluddin ought to have been included in it.

WATNI NAGMEN. Composedby M. Shafiuddin Nayyar. Published by the Hali Publishing House, Kitab Ghar, Delhi. Crown 8vo. Pp. 88. Annas 13.

The author is a well-known man of letters and is a great adept in the art of writing poems for children and adults in the simplest diction. The present collection contains 24 poems including the famous song "Jhanda uncha rahe hamara." The poems have been written on the assumption that India belongs both to the Hindus and the Musalmans and that both are her dear children. The poems inculcate patriotism, brotherhood and toleration among the various sections of the Indians. A nose of deep-rooted unity runs through all the poems.

ISLAM KAISE SHURU HUA. By Abdul Wahid Sindhi. Published by The Hali Publishing House Kitab Ghar, Delhi. Crown 8vo. Pp. 298. Thick Cardboard Cover. Rs. 3.

This is the life-sketch of the Prophet of Islam written in a simple style by one who knows his subject well. All the important events and incidents of the Prophet's life have been narrated in a manner that does credit to the writer. The book will prove helpful to students who are interested in the rise and growth of Islam.

HASAN HUSAIN. By Fazl-ur-Rehman. Published by the Hal Publishing House, Kitab Ghar, Delhi. Crown 8vo. Pp. 43. Annas 7.

This is a short life-sketch of Hazrat Hasan and Hazrat Husain. The incidents contained in it are authentic and free from exaggeration. The book is a useful addition to the list of books meant for children.

URDU (Delhi)—The issue for the first quarter opens with the presidential address dilivered by Maulana Abdul Haq before the Halqa-e-Ahbab, Lucknow University on the subject of the position of Urdu in the Indian Universities. The address is full of concrete suggestions and it is the duty of the lovers of Urdu to see that their language attains the position envisaged in the address. The next interesting and thought provoking article is by Mr. Al-e-Ahmad and deals with Iqbal's letters. In his masterly review he brings out the true teachings of Iqbal. "Kalim Jubbulpuri" is the subject of an article by Ghulam Mustafa Khan in which the merits of the poetry of Kalim, a pupil of Dagh, are discussed with great ability. Kazi Muhammad Shakil, in an humorous article, describes the various aspects of the imaginary or convential beloved of the Urdu poets. His method of approach is original and is sure to be much appreciated. Dr. M. H. Saiyed lays strees, in the course of an article, on the necessity of having a cut and dried ideal while writing the history of the Urdu litarature. The article on "the influence of English literature on Urdu" is also well-written.

GITAJIT MANJAR by Jugutram Dave, published by the Navjivan Prakashan Mandir, Ahmedabad. Price Re. 1.

Portions of the Gita have been versified by Mr. Dave, in such a way as to make it understood by the least educated villager even. He has cited the Shloka in which the verses are based, explained difficult words and annotated the relative incidents, thus furnishing full material for the theme. The more one contemplates the Gita, the more one gets impressed by its great value as a guide to one's life. This is the object Mr. Dave has kept in front of him. Mahatma Gandhiji has contributed a foreword, thoughtful and straightforward, as is usual with his writings. We welcome this effort at versifying in Gujarati the Song of Songs." K.

HISTORY OF INDIAN NATIONALISM

"ADHUNIC BHARAT"—Translated by Pandurana Ganesh Deshpande, published by the Gujrat Vidyapitha, Ahmedabad—Price. Rs. 6/- 1946.

This substantial and costly volume of six hundred and eight pages, originally written in Marathi by that well-known scholar, Acharya Javdekar, covers the history of India for the last one hundred and twenty-five years, i.e., ever since the Indian mind began to stir with nationalistic aspirations, through different phases, pacific and revolutionary, down to the present days of *Satyagraha* and *Ahimsa*. Great India's like Pherozeshah Mehta, Dadabhai Naoroji, Ranade, Tilak, Bannerji Gokhale and lastly, Gandhiji, and many others, who have helped the cause have been extensively referred to and the quota of their contribution, which has finally resulted in the present state of things, adequately mentioned, and given its proper place. It is the first scholarly work of its kind in an Indian language, and deserves our gratitude for the assiduity and perspicacity of its author. Mr. Deshpande deserves a word of praise for the lucid and understandable translation made into Gujerati. Leisure in jail has been utilised in this appreciable way, both by the author of the orotinal and the translator. This is worth noting.

HINDUSTANI- GUJERATI KOSHA—Edited by Maganbhai Prabhudas Desai. Published by Navjivan Karyalaya, Ahmedabad—Price Rs. 4/- 1946.

This is a reprint of the *Kosha* (Dictionary) published in 1939, added and amended. It is the first work of its kind in Gujerati and shows considerable trouble taken over it, and the great assiduity of its editor. The words are presented in Hindi and Urdu, and thus help the reader of both scripts. The editor is conscious of the fact that, through oversight, many defects must have crept in and, in consequence, invites suggestions. It is up to us to send them, as that would enhance the value and usefulness of a book, which is a unique one and which, but for Gandhiji's insistence on the study of Hindustani throughout the different Provinces of India, would not have come into existence.'

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

An event in the history of the Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari was the marriage of its Secretary, Shri Rasik F. Shah, which took place on Saturday, May 4, at the Tilak Mandir Vile Parle, Lady Manijeh Rustom Masani, Vice-President, who was the Chief Guest on the occasion, and Shri Ramnik V. Shah, General Secretary, bestowed blessings on the newly married couple, on behalf of all the Workers and Children of the Association.

On Sunday, May 5, a suitable programme in the Balkan-ji-Bari 'fashion' (quoting Shrimati Taraben Modak) was arranged at Mandapeshwar, where Shri Ratilal Manilal Nanavati, Vice-President, was the Chief Guest. After the guests had arrived and met each other, they went on an outing towards Dahisar and sat down together on the banks of the rivulet. Then they had light refreshments, and after that was held a "Camp-Fire," where everyone gave very interesting items of songs, storeyettes, etc. Shri Ratilal Nanavati made a befitting speech, and Shri Rasik Shah thanked all.

It may be interesting to note that Shri Rasik F. Shah joined the Balkan-ji-Bari when he was yet schooling, as a volunteer at the time of the All-India Children's Gathering which was held in Bombay in the year 1937. Thereafter his interest continued in the Association, and step by step, he reached the position of its Provincial General Secretary. His wife Shrimati Kanta M. Shah, who has joined the Bari recently, also takes considerable interest in children's activities. May both the bride and bridegroom take a sustained interest in the Balkan-ji-Bari and with greater enthusiasm work for the children's cause which is dear to them and to all of us.

★

Shri B. G. Kher, our President, and several others sent messages on the occasion, and it may be worthwhile reproducing here a few of them:—

I tried my best to arrange to be able to attend your wedding ceremony, and was unable to do so. Pray allow me to wish the bride and yourself a long and happy married life and all joy.—B. G. Kher.

May God give you a long life full of health, happiness and many opportunities for service.—Kaka Kalelkar.

I send you my blessings and wish you a long, happy and useful life in the company of your wife.—Taraben Modak.

Now you are doubly fit for service. May your couple be prosperous in every way—such is my blessing.—Lilavati Munshi.

May God make your life happy, even as you have been trying to make children's life happy. May now both of you devote more and more time in the service of children.—Ratanben Mehta.

May you and your wife live like true comrades, sharing the joys and sorrows of life together and yet standing little apart to develop your personalities along your own lines. May your life be like a lute whose stings are apart, but which quiver with the same music.—Ram B. Motwani.

The best message is from the General Secretary of the Sind Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari, which was represented at the wedding by Shri Jiwat Gurnani, who made a speech in Sindhi on the occasion. Brothers and Sisters of other Balkan-ji-Bari Centres, outside Bombay and Suburbs, also came from Dahanu, Wardha and other places.

Let us also join in wishing Rasikbhai and Kantaben a very long life full of health and happiness and service to our dear Motherland, specially to the children of our country!

★

Here is an excellent suggestion. Now, when everybody is busy spring-cleaning, we should spring-clean our minds.

Brush down the cobwebs of prejudice; clear out all jealousies, grudges, and suspicions; patch up old grievances; brighten your memories and hopes; clean the windows of your heart to let the sunshine in; and you will be surprised to find how happy and light-hearted you become.

We can polish a well-furnished mind by merely taking thought; and even for the empty mind there is always the vacuum cleaner.

★

You will be mighty pleased with the Special Annual Number of "PUSHPA," a few copies of which are still available for sale. You can get your copy by sending four annas stamps to the Manager, "PUSHPA," 31 Tribhovan Road, Bombay 4, earlier the better.

And who have not yet joined the great Brotherhood of Balkan-ji-Bari—The All-India Children's Association? Why have you delayed?

All Good Wishes from
your loving,
Dada

"Gulistan"
Khar-Bombay 52.

Shri Rasik F. Shah, Secretary, B. P. Balkan-ji-Bari, was married to Miss Kanta M. Shah: We wish them both a very happy new life!

ART NOTES & COMMENTS

BY D. G. VYAS

Architecture and planning—Modernism hostile to tradition—Forces released by industrial age—Architecture to be modern and Indian—Allocation for cultural amenities—Industrial design in trade—Interests of traditional craftsmen—Defects in primary education.

Sooner or later urban and rural re-planning and reconstruction will be among the main activities of the post-war period in the war-scattered countries of Europe. India too will probably undertake, on an enormous scale, town-planning and building activities especially by way of reorganisation necessitated by certain post-war conditions; and the trend of events gives ground for assumption that Bombay will take the initiative in the matter. Housing accommodation for the increased population, slum-clearance and the evolution of a master plan are some of the problems which are pressing the authorities for their immediate solution.

Misses Architecture

The Housing Panel of the Post-war Development Committee appointed by the Government of Bombay on 1-6-19.. is the first among the three panels to issue its report. The recommendations made by it promise, on paper, a house with necessary amenities for every man and also embrace the crucial problem of slum-clearance. The distribution of the population in the City and suburbs in the proportion fixed by the panel implies construction of a large number of buildings for various purposes besides residential. Obviously the recommendations are based on socio-economic considerations.

Though full of far-reaching suggestions the report misses the pleasing note of architecture—the art of house-building. The design of a building is an architectural proposition and will be probably approached as such, but what will be the standards of architecture? The question will not appear to be inopportune or irrelevant in view of the reference made in vague terms to the standard type plans for buildings in the press report announcing the Government's decision to encourage private-agencies to erect buildings. The standard type plans do not absolve the authorities from their responsibility of adopting a definite architectural policy based on the Indian conditions

Distinctive Tradition

Social, economic and climatic conditions and the nature of building materials are the chief factors which determine the styles and forms of architecture. They combine to form a tradition on which is left a distinct impress of the creative genius of every country. The experience of the latest methods of warfare will play an important part in reshaping the architectural trends of the world, but it will not be allowed to override genius and tradition and to reduce architecture—a creative art—to the level of a building craft.

India is known throughout the world for her architectural traditions. She has to her credit a series of ancient monuments which are brilliant products of her creative genius. Her master-architects used to erect buildings on the surface of the earth, carve out fine monuments from solid rocks and build temple-towns on hill-tops, but above all they had developed a tradition which was common to the structures on the surface and within and on the hills; and they have bequeathed the same to modern India as a precious legacy.

The architectural tradition had retained its individuality through ages and had also become, in its latest phase, a symbol of the cultural synthesis evolved by India out of various social patterns, but the progress of such a unique tradition was inhibited by the cataclysm of the western fashions of architecture and art which started with the advent of the foreign rule. The Indian architecture in its stagnant forms is still ministering to the needs of the areas towards which the materialistic civilisation imported from the west has not yet spread its tentacles.

Machine And Capitalism

The industrial age, on which India is taught to pin her hopes for economic prosperity, has initiated the unhealthy processes of "centralisation" in cities and "disintegration" in villages. Industry in its current sense is almost synonymous with "machine" and "capitalism"—the two forces which are mainly responsible for the disruption of the industrial, economic and cultural life of the country. Industry and Commerce have played no small role in the planning of modern cities and towns and in bringing into existence the much dreaded and discussed evil of slums, and to them should also be attributed the growth of gross utilitarianism as the governing principle of architecture.

Bombay has offered a fertile soil to alien and ill-suited architectural forms and fashions for their growth. The happy signs of reversion to the tradition which it showed some years ago faded soon after their appearance. A few buildings which are in a striking contrast to their predecessors and successors will remain as reminiscent of a bright but brief phase in its architectural history. They seem to have failed to convince Bombay and the rest of India of the futility of turning to the west for the readymade architectural models.

Not Indian

The architectural trend, which has been in vogue in Bombay and other towns, is a wholesale foreign import. It can never be proved as a development of the indigenous tradition or as a product of this country's creative genius. Several models which are passing as specimens of modern Indian architecture are ill-suited for the Indian conditions and are likely to be unsuitable also for the countries of their birth. Modernism of the popular brand in architecture has proved to be flagrant repudiation of the tradition, but it happens to be a lucrative creed to the vested interests and a fashion to the fastidious clients.

In the age of commerce and industry architecture too has fallen to the level of commerce and building industry. The Marine Drive models—the "civilians' barracks"—and the Government of India buildings across the railway lines behind them do not show even a faint impress of the Indian tradition. With thought, feeling and judgment the reclamation area could have been better planned and architecturally Indianised, but it was, on the contrary, selected as the graveyard of the tradition and as a signpost of modern India's aesthetic imbecility and slave-mentality in art and culture.

Modernise Tradition

Every constituent of the traditional architecture has its 'raison d'etre' in some local condition and as such it cannot be dispensed with or haphazardly modified on the dimsy rounds of modern requirements. World-trends, scientific prinoiples or the nature of new materials should not be an excuse to override the tradition and to implant spurious forms in its soil. Since the tradition has adapted itself in the past to the conditions of various periods, it should have been judiciously developed to adjust itself to the modern times and not dismissed as antiquated without inquiry

New buildings should retain "indianness" in their designs and decorations and at the same time they could be made to meet the demand of the current age. There are "sthapatis" and builders who are capable of designing and constructing such structures; and they are the people whose co-operationn is essential to the success of housing schemes intended for India. Before sanctioning or proceeding with any scheme the Congress Ministry should formulate definite standards of architecture with the "Indian" tradition as their basis, and should bring architecture within the fold of planning.

Centres Of Art

The Housing Panel of the Bombay Post-War Development Committee has recommended the provision of certain amenities on the basis of a unit of 1,000 tenements and on a graded scale. It includes a hall in amenities but not centres of art such as concert halls, theatres, etc. By making provision for a municipal theatre in the budget the Corporation has already accepted the principle of providing artistic amenities. The Housing scheme should, therefore, provide municipal centres of art for groups of units distributed—over a given area.

Large vacant plots are frequently advertised by their owners as "sites for cinema", but they should not be left out of the purview of housing and planning schemes. Definite principles should be laid down for the allocation of cinema theatres. Both as a trade and an amenity cinema should form an integral part of a civic plan and not left free to encroach upon any scheme in which it is not included. The present method of random distribution of cinema theatres calls for some control over private enterprise.

Design And Trade

The inauguration, in England, of an organisation known as the Central Institute of Art and Design marks an important stage in the movement of the post-war development of British trade. To make British products more attractive to the overseas buyers, to create international reputation for British leading schools as features of architecture and industrial design and to secure closer co-operation between art schools and industry are among the objects of the institute. Obviously the prosperity of trade depends upon the achievement of such objects.

India has schemes of post-war industrial development, but she is not alive to the importance of design in industry. The Indian products should in the first instance, be attractive to the Indians. They should be able to withstand competition with foreign products and thus to make at least the home market secure for themselves. Industrial design will assume greater importance in the post-war trade and will be one of the decisive factors in competition.

Invidious Distinction

With a view to removing the deficiency of skilled craftsmen, the All-India Council of Technical Education has approved a scheme for the training and apprenticeship of craftsmen and has decided to constitute six all India boards of technical studies for different subjects of engineering and technology. These boards will frame regulations for granting certificates and diplomas. For training also the council has endorsed the proposal of the Sarkar Committee for the establishment of higher technical institutions on the lines of the Massachusetts Institute.

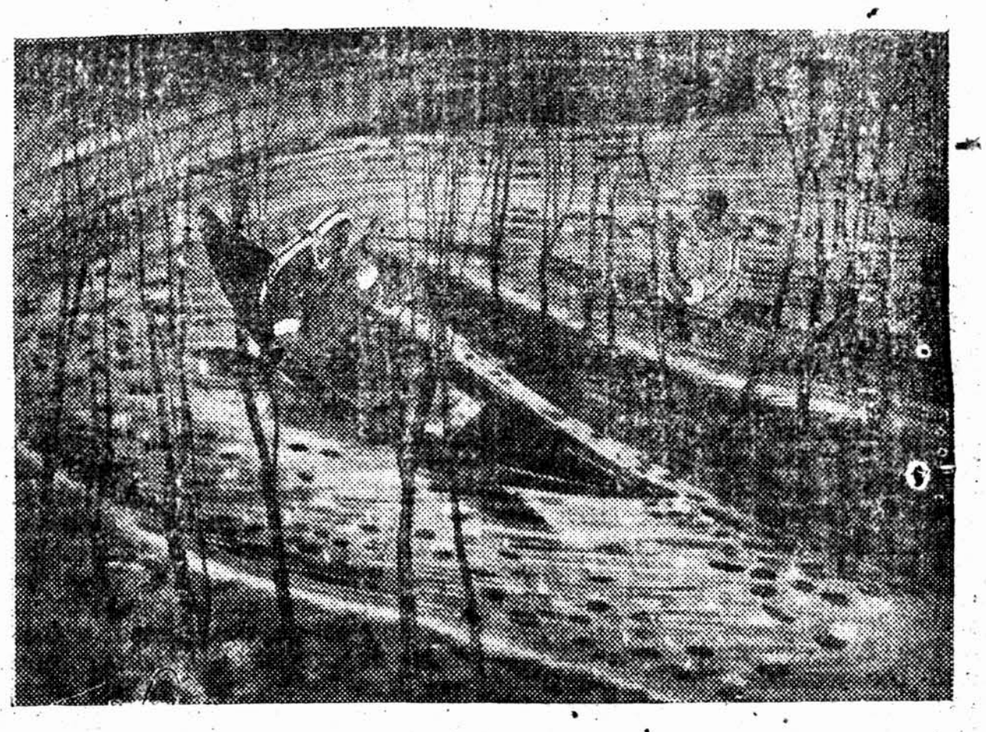
Technical education will be systematised by the establishment of institutions and by the grant of certificates and diplomas. The age of education on western lines has created invidious distinctions like the trained and untrained among artists and architects and it will now carry their cause in the rank of craftsmen. The Government seem to be alive to the requirements of existing as well as new industries, but not to the necessity of raising the status and safeguarding the interests of the traditional architects and craftsmen.

Art In Education

While addressing a conference of teachers held in the city on April 24 Mr. Syed Nurulla, Principal of the Secondary Training College, Bombay, suggested, as measures of improvement in primary education, introduction of practical activities like painting, carpentry and [illegible], and later on cottage industries in the curriculum of every school. Such practical activities will lead to the development of productive abilities of students and will equip them with the knowledge of some crafts and yet leave education with scope for improvement.

Cultivation of the aesthetic sense of students should be one of the aims of general education, but it is omitted by the system presented to this country by its rulers. The lack of aesthetic appreciation on the part of the educated people is not an educational defect that should be ignored as harmless. Aesthetic training should be introduced in the educational system from its elementary stage. "Art in education" is a reform to which every Indian educationist ought to turn his attention

"Lotus Flowers"



(From "Indian Landscapes") *Artist: Kanu Desai.*

From June 1st

THE RAJPUTANA-SIND MAIL

A NEW TRAIN

To run daily between Bombay Central and Ahmedabad for Through Passengers for RAJPUTANA and SIND and connecting with No. 2 DOWN and No. 1 UP Metre Gauge Delhi-Sind Mails.

Bombay Central	*Depart*	*20.00 hours*
Ahmedabad	*Arrive*	*6.15 hours*
Ahmedabad	*Depart*	*21.45 hours*
Bombay Central	*Arrive*	*8.20 hours*

B B & C I R

The LAST PAGE

Conducted by CHRONICLER

SIMLA May 12

The road is steep and winding, and the afternoon sun throws a fantastic pattern of fluid shadows on the ground. Through the rich green aromatic foliage of tall, majestic pines one can glimpse far away the snow-covered peaks of the Himalayas—pure white, eternal!

The road is steep and winding, and the journalist puffs and pants as he negotiates the gradient, envying the tall erect khadi-clad figure striding along effortlessly a couple of hundred yards in front as he disappears round the bend. That is Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, the man from the rugged hills of the Frontier, solid like a granite rock himself, mute and unmovable.

There is a clatter of iron-shod hoofs on the hard grey road and the journalist hurries to one side just as a familiar figure in chocolate coloured sherwani, tight white trousers and white cap gallops past on a white spotted horse—Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, youthfully active and irrepressible as ever, the knight-errant of Indian politics, the Prince Charming off to kill the dragon....

Round the bend, the journalist comes up in front of the old cold stone walls of the Viceregal Lodge, edged by emerald lawns and flower-beds that are a riot of colour. (This is the residence, he remembers, of the collector of *Other Men's Flowers!*) In the portico, beyond the two khaki-clad Guards, immobile like statues, stand a bunch of Viceregal *chaprasis* in technicolour uniforms of bright red and gold, looking more imposing and picturesque than some of the Maharajas you can see on the Mahalaxmi racecourse.

A straggling group of photographers and cine cameramen is at hand to record the arrival of the delegates for the umpteenth session of the Tripartite Conference. Sardar Patel has already arrived and gone in and when a rickshaw arrives carrying the serious-faced Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, the President of the Congress, the correspondents look at their watches. It is exactly three p.m.

Ten minutes later, while the A.D.C's. fidget on the red-carpeted stairs of the portico and reporters begin to wonder whether a deadlock has already been reached, there is the whir of a car engine in first gear and an army staff car drives up carrying the Muslim League delegation—the lean and tall *Qaid-e-Azam* in lounge suit and sola hat, the chubby and rotund Nawabzada Liaqat Ali Khan, the short and prim-looking Nawab Ismail Khan, both from U.P., and Sardar Abdul Rab Nishtar of the Frontier.

The eight Indians are swallowed up by the cold and insensitive walls of the Viceregal palace. In one of the smaller public rooms, round a table wait four Englishmen—the pathetic Pethick Lawrence, bearing in his old age the burden of a century and a half of an empire's sins and crimes; the shrewd vegetarian lawyer Cripps trying to balance the account of his past failure; A.V. Alexander of the Admiralty seeking postponement of the inevitable day when Britannia no longer will be able to rule the waves; and Viceroy Wavell, soldier and lover of poetry, who refused to see Gandhiji in August 1942 and is still paying the price for his imperial arrogance. Those who rule by the sword, the handcuffs and prison walls shall never know peace.....

*

The room where the conference is meeting is screened off from the inquisitive gaze of the journalists. And so one raises one's eyes from the partition in the verandah, pausing for a while on the windows of the bed-rooms which a former Viceroy had got done up in mauve, then follows the masonry as it narrows into a cubicular pattern grimly reminiscent of the blood-stained Tower of London,. and finally looks up to see the pure of the sky disfigured by the crisscross of the Union Jack lazily, provokingly, flying in the breeze.....

The correspondents, the columnists, the newsagency men, the photographers and the newsreel cameramen, representing an aggregate of a hundered million readers and cine-goers—the eyes and ears of the world—settle down to wait, a few on rickety benches that threaten to fall apart at any moment, the rest sprawled on the lawns. Here are hard-boiled American correspondents, turned into disillusioned cynics by five years reporting of the carnage and bloodshed of war, liberal-minded journalists from Britain trying very hard (but not always succeeding) to look at the Indian political scene without their imperialist spectacles; reporters from Indian nationalists newspapers some of whom have been to jails and others to war fronts; a solitary Chinese correspondent wondering whether the tragedy of his country must be repeated in India; a smart and sleek Frenchwoman trying to reconcile the ideals of *Libertie. Egalitie, Fraternite* with the provinsions of the Defence of India Act; a diplomatic observer from USA trying to foresee the possibilities of American trade in the event of a partition of India; the soft-spoken and affable Rajani Palme Dutt of the British Communist Party figuring out the position of the Indian parties in the dialectical framework of Marxism. Here is Margaret Bourk White who has photographed the great ones of the world for LIFE and TIME and has yet escaped becoming a soulless camera lens. Here is Betty Graham, the "glamorous" but intelligent representative of so unglamorous and serious a journal as the socialist NEW REPUBLIC. Here is tall, sandy Archie Steele who calls himself an "Auguster" because he covered with us the August revolt of 1942 in Bombay and has since shifted his allegiance from the *Chicago Daily News* to the *New York Herald Tribune*. (He takes pride on being the ONLY American war correspondent who has NOT written a book about his wartime experiences).

Here are a hundred and more reporters and interpreters of news, drawn to Simla from all points of the compass, waiting for the Twelve Wise Men in that room beyond the partition—so near and yet so far;—to make the news. And while they wait, and while the Twelve Wise Men wrangle over formulae, boundaries, percentages, parity and weightage, division and partition, one centre or two centres, autonomy or sovereignty.....

*

A man lies dying in a dilapidated hut in an obscure village of the Indore state. He is not dying of old age. He is not dying of any epidemic though his body has been emaciated by repeated attacks of malaria. He is not dying of wounds received in battle. He was not stabbed in a communal riot. He is not the victim of police firing or of a 'Law and order's lathi charge. He is dying of..... STARVATION!!

Nor is he the only one. There are many like him, men and women and children in the villages of the Indore State—and elsewhere in India—who are dying of starvation. So many, indeed, that their deaths have even started being reported in daily newspapers. In death they have achieved the immortality of the newsprint!

Yes, this man is dying. But he is not dead yet. Even if the intestines in the caved in stomach have stopped functioning, even if the heart within the skeleton of ribs and bones has almost become still, there is still a flicker of life in the eyes that are unnaturally, grimly, wide open—as if he was waiting, waiting, waiting.....

*

The journalists and photographers have been waiting for an hour. The statisticians among them caculate the period of waiting in terms of several hundred hours counting all the conferences and meeting ever since that first ill-fated Cripps Mission. The way they look and feel, they might have been waiting for months, for years, for eternity!

Some have gone to sleep and some are dozing, others try to drive away the tedium by chain-smoking. Steele is telling a small group about the Kuomintang-Communist negotiations he 'covered' in Chungking, negotiations that were just as protracted and tedious. But at least on the first day, he says, the correspondents were allowed to go up to the glass windows of the sound-proof conference room and watch the table-thumping and the excited gestures of the rival delegates talking at each other. And someone comes forward with the theory that these political talks could be finished in half the time if the participants had to do their talking in the direct presence of correspondents. Then they would be ashamed of their futile and long-winded discussions and their irrational, unhelpful attitudes.

"My kingdom for a cup of tea!", shouts a Bombay journalist, "I am prepared to pay a rupee in the black market for a *singal cha*".

And a dozen others suddenly remember they are acutely thirsty and start in search of a glass of water, even if they cannot get a cup of tea. The Publicity Officers go into a huddle with the staff of the Viceregal Lodge, precedents are discussed, the pros and cons debated, constitutional implications weighed, international repurcussions taken into account, and finally after fifteen minutes two jugs of lemonade appear on the sideboard in the A.D.C's. dining room. After an hour and a half in the sun, a glass of iced lemonade is divinely refreshing. But the jugs are soon emptied of their contents and most others have to be content with pure aqua.....

*

A man in search of water! After working eight hours breaking stones and digging earth in the hot summer sun, a peasant engaged on Relief construction works in the Bijapur district, wipes the sweat from his brow, picks up an empty half-canister of kerosene and starts walking out of the village. He walks across the land that lies dried up and cracked. One vast barren stretch without even some wild berries or cactuses to relieve the grim landscape. With head bowed by the day's hard labour he walks, his eyes fixed on the earth. This once was his field where every morning he used to arrive with his team of oxen to plough. This is where he once used to raise his crops of wheat and *bajra*. Today it lies fallow and, looking at it, one would think nothing ever would grow here again. And the Man in Search of Water finds himself suddenly filled with an undescribable feeling of sadness, for even this dried up patch of earth no longer belongs to him. Like the fields of so many other peasants it has passed on to the village *mahajan*, the usurious money-lender, to whom they are all indebtd even after transferring their lands to him.

And so he walks on, across this vast waterless Sahara of hard dry land, his eyes hungering for the sight of a water hole, his nostrils quivering for the smell of wet earth. He lets his parched tongue pass over his chapped lips. He is thirsty. He hasn't had a drop to drink since mid-day when he was given half a tin cup of muddy water by the contractor supervising the Relief construction works. At home his wife is thirsty, his daughter is thirsty. His little son will never again feel thirsty because he died last week and the beloved little body went up in flames.

After walking six miles, at last the Man in Search of Water comes to the bed of the half-dried *nallah* from where he daily carried his half canister full of a yellowish slimy liquid that passed for water for many miles around. But even that tiny trickle was gone. Between the cruel thirsty earth and the cruel blazing sun there is now only a little wet mud left.

The Men in Search of Water looks at the earth, then he looks up at the sky and finally fixes his blank stare on the horizon—waiting, waiting, waiting for he knew not what, but still waiting.....

*

"The whole British empire for a cup of tea", the journalist from Bombay was raising his bid an yet without success when the conference had been in session for two hours, "The black market price of a *singal cha* has gone up to two rupees."

A number of new arrivals had joined in the conversation which ranged all the way (literally) from China to Peru but had a tendency to return every now and then to the universally popular subject of liquid refreshments. (And not all were merely keen on a cup of tea like the Bombay journalist!) "Absolutely authentic and confidential" information was being freely exchanged. Gandhiji was leaving Simla that evening. Gandhiji was planning to stay on for another six weeks. The League Working Committee members had booked their seats by tomorrow's train. An important Leaguer had said that they won't be leaving till the end of the month. Jinnah had sent a letter to Nehru. Jinnah had *not* sent a letter to Nehru. League had agreed to one centre. Congress had agreed to two centres. Congress was insisting on immediate transfer of power. League wanted immediate transfer of power subject to the establishment of Pakistan. Congress wanted *this*, League wanted *that*. No, it was the League that wanted *this* and the Congress that wanted *that!!!*.....

And so it went on till someone broached the topic of the evening's cocktail party being given by the Information Officer of the Chamber of Princes. An American correspondent wanted to know whether some live Maharajas and Maharanis would be on view. It will be a swell party, every one was agreed, and champagne will flow like water. The Indian princes are *so* generous...

*

Precisely at that moment....

Not more than a couple of hundred air miles from Simla, a young man holding the national flag in his hand was being beaten up by the police. It was the 12th day of complete hartal in Faridkote State and batches of satyagrahis were being arrested and beaten up every day. This young man had been a comparatively tougher nut and wouldn't be cowed down by threats, and so his skull had been duly cracked by the State police. That is how democracy and people's raj were to be ushered in at least in this particular State, in keeping with the promises given by the State rulers to the Cabinet Delegation and by their Chancellor to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru!!!

The young man who was being beaten up, however, would not let go of the national flag that he was carrying. Has clothes were torn and bloodstained, he was feeling weak from loss of blood, but he was not downhearted. Even as one lathi blow after another kept falling on his head his eyes seemed to be scanning the horizon as if he was waiting, waiting for someone or something.....

*

"The whole world for a cup of tea", the journalist from Bombay was now offering three rupees for a *singal cha* when the conference had been in session for two and a half hours. A mathematically inclined reporter was calculating how many thousand hours the talks—between Viceroy and Gandhi, Viceroy and Jinnah, Viceroy and Azad, Cripps and Gandhi, Cripps and Nehru, Cripps and Azad, Nehru and Gandhi, Azad and Gandhi, Jinnah and Nehru and all the other conversational permutations and combinations that had been going on for many months, many years, now.

At five minutes to six the leaders came out and reporters tried to interpret the expressions on their faces. One was grim, the other was smiling, the third was grim at one moment but put on a smile as soon as he saw he was being observed by the reporters, the fourth walked away fast, the sixth strolled unhurriedly, contemplatively... and so on. At last the three great minds issued their daily communique: "The conference met again at 3 p.m. and sat until 5-45 p.m. They reviewed the progress made and adjourned until 6 p.m. tomorrow."

Silently the journalist walked down the slope of the Viceregal Lodge. The road was steep and winding and the evening sun threw a weirder pat-

(Continued on Page 16)

TURKEY IS PREPARED

"Russia Is Playing A Politico-Psychological Game Of A Most Cunning Kind"

By Lionel Shapiro

ANKARA,

To-day's visitor to Turkey must be struck by the apparent, aloofness, even smugness, with which this country regards its position astride what is potentially the world's most explosive area. But one quickly recognizes that this is a surface attitude. A run-of-the-mill American foreign correspondent recently arrived in Istanbul and casually told Turkish newspapermen that, in his opinion, there would be no third world war; he was astounded the next day to find his remark was spread spectacularly across the front pages of several of Istanbul's leading newspapers. That's how nervous Turkey really is beneath the pleasant demeanor of her sunny, bustling communities.

How much justification there is for Turkey's nervousness cannot easily be assessed. There are rumours and there are established facts, both contributing to the nervousness. The rumour are of large-scale Russian troops concentrations near the northeast frontier of Turkey and of a Russian demand for bases in the Dodecanese.

The established facts are these: In March 1945, Russia denounced the treaty of friendship and non-aggression which she had signed with Turkey. The Turkish Ambassador to Moscow, under instructions from Ankara, approached the Russian Government for preliminary discussions with a view to a new pact. He reported back, to Ankara, that the Russian spokesman had proposed, verbally, two minimum conditions of any new pact. The first was the ceding to Russia of the three Turkish provinces of Kars, Ardahan and Artvin; the second was the establishment of Russian bases in the Straits at least in time of war. The Turkish Government informed the Russians that such demands were impossible. Here the matter rested. Nothing official has since been said or done on either side.

The situation has been aggravated during the last two months, at least in the minds of the Turkish people, by the Soviet radio which has been quoting prominent Russian historians—all unofficial—on Russia's legal and historical claims to Kars, Ardahan and Artvin, on the moral rights of Russia to bases on the Straits and in the Dodecanese. This indirect pressure became stronger as a result of recent events in Iran.

That, then, is the bald situation. Nothing of a legal, binding nature has happened between the two countries since March 1945. (The minimum conditions reported by the Turkish Ambassador in April 1945 were verbally given; the Kremlin can deny their authenticity).

Turkish Aims And Intentions

Turkish aims and intentions can be positively stated. This correspondent has recently had audiences with Prime Minister Saracoglu, with Foreign Minister Hasan Saka, and with the leader of the opposition, former Prime Minister Gelal Bayar. All have expressed the conviction that Turkey wants nothing except peace and goodwill toward her neighbours; she has no territorial demands to make of anyone; no grievances to air; no feuds to pursue. She needs peace to pursue her aims of internal reform, and she is willing to make concessions to assure peace. These concessions deal with the Dardanelles which, in the view of Ankara, is the only part of Turkish territory that legitimately is of direct intered to the outside world. Turkey has already asked all the signatories of the Montreux Convention to call a conference with a view to correcting whatever dissatisfaction now exists in conditions of international passage through the Dardanelles. But for all of Turkey's urge for peace and her mood for diplomatic concessions, her government and people appear absolutely united on the question of her sovereignty over every inch of Turkish territory. It is my conviction that Turkey will fight the moment a foreign Power sets foot within her frontiers; she will fight before she makes complaint to the Security Council of U.N.O.; and in the event of such a fight she would expect the full armed support of the United States. The situation, therefore, is ripe for preventive diplomacy. It differs from the Iranian situation in its probable schedule of events. In Iran the Russians moved and Teheran complained. If anything boils up here, Ankara will fight first and complain later.

The Preparation

Turkey may harbour some faith in U.N.'s Security Council but she is relying on old fashioned preparedness. The brief glimpses I have had of Turkey (admittedly only the countryside on a forty-mile radius around Ankara and Istanbul) have given me the impression of more intensive military preparation than I have seen anywhere since England in the spring of 1944. American C-47's and British Spitfires, sprouting Turkish insignia, roar about the airfields. Turkish technicians are learning the mysteries of radar from British and American instructors. On the weekends the cities are filled with Turkish troops on leave, and in midweek the countryside I have seen seems to be one vast training ground for infantry, artillery and tank regiments.

For an explanation of what this means from Turkey's official point of view, I addressed myself to balding, heavy-set Prime Minister Saracoglu. I his Ankara office, he leaned back in his huge leather chair, and said: "As far as we are concerned, our policy is not to give one inch of territory to friend or foe."

The Prime Minister was still glowing with the memory of the "Missouri's" visit. The American Government's gesture in sending the great battleship on a light cruiser's errand was for him a political triumph of the highest importance. It undoubtedly enhanced, temporarily at least, his shrinking popularity with the Turkish masses. Because the Turkish masses, uniformly fearful of Russian intentions, have accepted the "Missouri's" visit as a proof perfect of America's intention to back Turkey to the limit militarily, in any possible conflict with Russia.

I asked Saraçoglu what aid he expects from the United States should any friend or foe violate an inch of Turkish territory. "The United States," he replied, "has gone further than most nations in its determination to maintain the Charter with all the means at its disposal. That answers the question of what aid Turkey expects".

Whether or not Saracoglu believes in his deepest heart what he says about American aid, the Turkish people do. Turkish writers and speakers are constantly building up confidence (and defiance) among the people by reiteration of Truman's statements on the Middle East and by recounting the vastness of American power. Very little is heard about British support at this time. Turkey still exults almost exclusively on the memory of the "Missouri." The gesture by which Truman intended to nudge Russia seems to have bowled over the Turks.

On the question of the Straits, Saracoglu's policy was clearly expressed. He has asked that the signatories of the Montreux Convention meet to draw up new arrangements made necessary by new conditions Turkey will agree to any arrangements the Montreux signatories decide upon. "The only condition", he said sternly, "is that it be recognized that the Straits are in Turkish territory and therefore under Turkish jurisdiction." Russian bases are apparently out of the question.

Half a mile from Saracoglu's office, Foreign Minister Hasan Saka repeated, somewhat more diffidently, what the Prime Minister said. He revealed that the United States had already expressed agreement with Turkey's new idea on revision of the Montreaux Convention: that Britain had agreed to an early meeting of the signatories; but that Russia had not yet replied to the

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Elixir Of The Czars... And Commissars

By DON DRESDEN

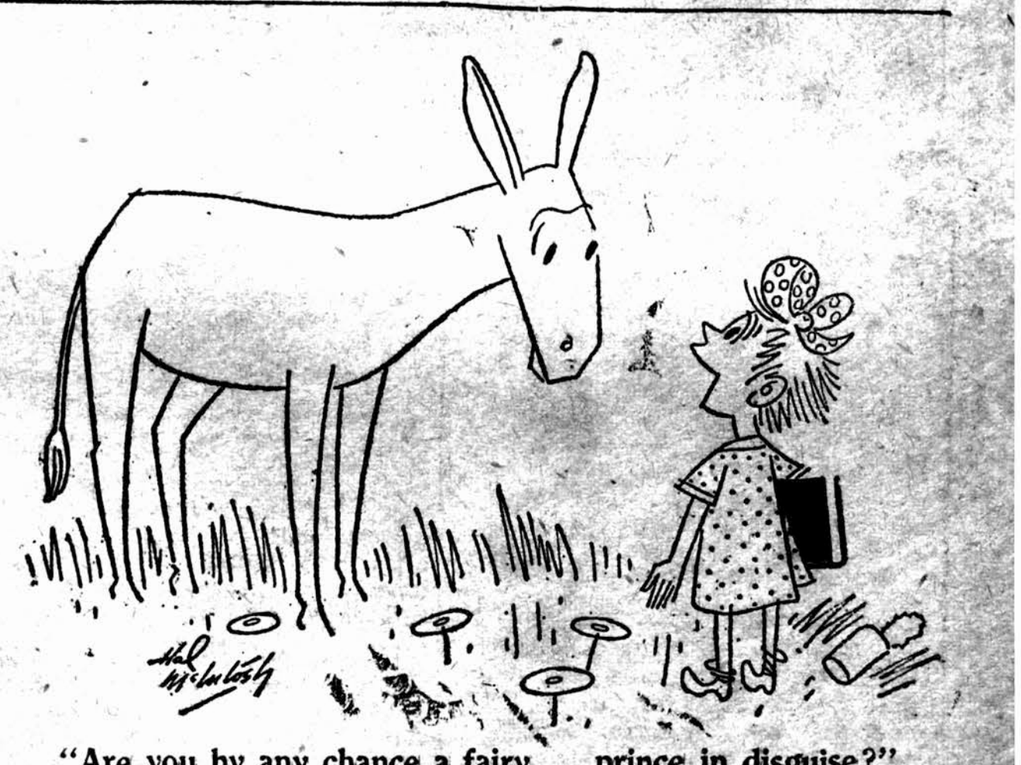
The importance vodka has assumed in toastmaking at conferences of the Big Three—leading one to speculate that it may some day become the Esperanto of international wassail—only emphasizes the popularity it has gained as a tipple right here at home. From a potable *rara avis*, a curiosity in the same class as usquebaugh and arrack, it has become standard equipment in bars and cocktail lounges throughout the country.

To many prospective imbibers, vodka-drinking is thought to be as dangerous as playing with a hungry python. To test this theory, and purely in the interest of scientific investigation, this writer sampled several different kinds and colours of vodka in an effort to learn whether as alleged, it has the atomic power with which most drinkers think it is endowed. It hasn't. But on the other hand, it isn't something to give your maiden aunt in lieu of a glass of sherry.

In contrast to the alcoholic drinks that produce crying jags and inspire the wish to jump off a bridge, vodka is a gay, lighthearted potion that makes friends with everyone, and makes everyone a friend. Even the mention of the name to a Russian brought forth a song recalled from her childhood days, a lilting tune with happy references to Petya Smirnov, how easily his vodka slipped down, and wishes that Petya live at least 100 years more.

Vodka is a cinch to manufacture, a point in its favour as the international toast. The process has been known all the way back to the sixth or seventh century, according to people who should know. Wheat, corn, barely, potatoes—even wood pulp—is made into a mash to which malt is added. The distillate from the mash is colourless and strong, much like the "white corn" of prohibition days. This product is diluted with distilled water until it is about 40 per cent alcohol, the charge you drink.

From that point on vodka becomes a matter of personal taste: you flavour it as you please. Caraway seeds and ground black pepper were two favourites in Russia at one time. Some vodka addicts flavour and colour the liquor with grated lemon peel for a yellow effect. Others use orange peel. Violet blossoms are used by some who seek an esthetic touch; ashberries produce a pink liquid. There is no reason why any number of other flavouring devices couldn't be used.



"Are you by any chance a fairy prince in disguise?"

The secret of relative sobriety when drinking vodka is to eat, and that is where the Russians have the drop, for they usually have quantities of absorbents rich in oil: caviar and smoked fish. Sippers will find no peace in a vodka about, for each toast is bottoms up, the glass then being inverted over the drinker's head—vodka critics say this is the only way a finishing signal can be given, since the vocal cords would not have yet recovered from the temporary paralysis. Old Russian hands always eat ravenously after each snort; one recent American visitor to their country attributed his success to eating gargantuan quantities of butter. Everyone agrees that it is fatal not to eat while attempting to cement Russo-American relationships.

VODKA ADDENDA: The name means "little water" when translated literally, and can be spelled vodka, vodki or wodky... The real McCoy burns with a bright blue flame over which pre-revolutionary Ruskies toasted bits of herring... The manufacture and sale of this spirited spirit was a Government monopoly in Czarist days, a lucrative one that brought in about $400,000,000 a year... A gourmet says that a jigger of vodka burned in the roasting pan before the leg of lamb is put in for cooking adds what it takes for really sound gastronomic delight, especially in the gravy that results.... The great Russian singer, Chaliapin, was implored by the Czar, as a personal favour, to stop drinking so much vodka lest his voice be ruined. This man, first ever to have received a request for a favour from the ruler, sent his regrets. The only liquidation that followed had to do with vodka.

(N. Y. Times)

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The jaguar is ready for argument—even with tough meat.

Trustingly tame is the cow.

Love makes even a Monkey's face beautiful!

The Zebra lacks social poise.

The Angora goat has the look of a high society snob.

The Garden Of Circe

By YLLA
(In New York Times Magazine)

In a society where Bugs Bunny is better known than the Secretary of State; where Gargantua, Bambi, Ferdinand, Flicka and Dumbo are household characters, and where the intellectuals revel in beasts as diverse as Pegasus, Pooh, Rosinante, Stuart Little, Tobermory and Harvey—it is apparent that there is more in the animal than meets the eye.

Accredited as animal experts, the zoologists have been so busy all these years classifying skeletons, digestive systems and methods of locomotion that they have failed to learn the real truth about the actual function of animals. It is a truth which is known instinctively by every child and every unspoiled adult: An animal is simply a being who has been placed on this earth for our secret amusement and enchantment. And that is that.

My experiences as a photographer of animals have taught me that the first secret of the charm of an animal for man lies in its resemblance to a human being. Sometimes the resemblance is so accurate it makes the human observer snigger. Most obvious is the ape. Any civilized man is a sucker for an ape. An ape scratches himself, he gobbles, he shows off, he makes faces, and the inhibited citizen who stares through the bars sees himself as he really is—in love or when drunk.

In the same way, when a female hippopotamus on occasion acts cute—which is very likely to happen in the spring—the human observer chuckles and thinks of Mrs. X. (The miracle is that everbody knows a Mrs. X.) And when a camel peers down, looking dubious and vaguely intellectual, he automatically wins the heart of a human audience, reared by generations of spindly schoolmasters. An animal is a caricature, a retort perfect—and human beings love it.

Every animal has its own human personality traits. Some animals are pleasant, some monstrous. A giraffe, for example, is usually dull as mud, although beautiful. But hand a giraffe an onion and it acts as divinely excited as a debutante at the Baltimore Cottillon. A cow scratching itself on a low branch in a field seems to capture the placid contentment of many a suburban mother parked in the sun with a baby carriage. Certain turtles look more like whimsical old men than the old men do themselves. And the pigeons can out-bourgeois the Babbitts any day.

The best-known animal traits are often misleading. A fox is often foxy, but occasionally one pops up who is translucently sincere and virtuous. Pigs are from time to time perfect little gentlemen and not at all worthy of their reputation. Bears have sweet tempers, contrary to the myth, and some are even grumblingly poetic. The king of the jungle is particular mystery, since most lions in captivity are as coy as Pekingese. It occurs to me that animals reflect the characteristics of the peoples they live with. Camels, for example, live with Arabs, so they look Arabic. But it's a theory I have observed only with camels, so it may not be valid.

So fond are we of certain animals that we are often inclined to like people who resemble them. Many a young man can boast, that his girl is gazelle-like, kittenish, a chic chick. An employer who has a worker as dependable as a dray horse, steady as a tortoise, is considered lucky these days. It is also deemed desirable to have children as affectionate as pups, heroes with hawklike profiles, actresses as high-strung as mares, and with lineaments as aristocratic as the greyhound's. And it is interesting to note that almost everyone of the outstanding practical virtues is taken from the classic animal fables. The providence of the ant and the lessons of the boastful frog are preached to this very day.

Probably the other important reason that we like animals is because they are better and nicer than we are. This is where the enchantment comes in. Consider the animal world. It is healthy, uninhibited, sensible, content—and wonderfully mysterious. Socially, animals are totally virtuous Could a cow tell a lie? Could a llama be a black marketeer? Would a cat cheat at cards? They are obviously decenter specimens than human beings.

Subconsciously we must be aware that they are morally superior to us, because in our relationships with all animals we are the suppliants, the inferiors. If we are at the zoo we stand on our hands and wave silk scarves to get the water buffalo to notice our existence. We shout ourselves hoarse to arouse the slumbering alligator; and lisp cajolingly to the deer through fences. If we are on a farm we act genteel and ingratiating in order to please the horses, and we wriggle inside out with pleasure when a calf licks our hands. We stand like statues for hours in the park to receive the gracious condescensions of a squirrel; and we are eternally buying produce with which to bribe the pigeons, the sparrows, the swans.

At home, in the more limited but demanding realms of the pet world, we are in an even more beggarly position. So grateful are we to the dog for tolerating us, perhaps even loving us, that we place ourselves in virtual bondage to him for the length of his life—rising an hour earlier each morning to take him walking, purchasing special meats to please his palate, preparing his meals, tossing him sticks, buying him rubber toys and woolen sweaters—and even, this year, fur coats. Since it is harder to win a cat's affection, cat owners are even more in thrall, spending their leisure hours and extra dollars on chopped livers, nail clippers, combs, cream, salmon, and scratchings under the chin. We idolize animals, and they accept it. Perhaps it is their due.

Cats and dogs are the usual tyrants, but there are many other creatures who dominate our homes. In the New York area alone the range of pets is vast. On Fifty-sixth Street there is a woman who has a deer. She walks it through the streets, in a green coat. Many people have monkeys, and tame ducks and geese. One lady has a kangaroo. Some have ocelots, tiger and lion cubs. The sculptor Hazeltine had a big lion awhile ago.

While a decent amount of subjugation to one's pets is accepted by society, some pet owners debase themselves completely—and there our human pride balks. We reject them with our nervously mocking laughter. I have met five pet owners in this category whom I shall never forget: four women and a man. One was an American who spent five hours posing her dead poodle on a rug so I could take his last picture. Another was a Parisienne whose dog and husband died during the same month; she spent more time weeping at the dog cemetery on Ile Saint-Denis than she did at her husband's grave.

The third was the animal-loving lady in London who asked the zoo officials' permission, one warm July, to knit little woollen pants for the zoo's thirty-odd baboons "because the rocks were too hot for them to sit on.' The fourth was the New York woman who forbade her dog to play with the dachshund next door because he was, she said, a dirty German. And the lone man is memorable because he brought up a little bear so intimately that the cub thought himself a human and was scared of other bears.

We are continually preoccupied with admiring and cadging the favour of these wild beasts, and yet we never know—never really—how they feel about us. Why do they avoid looking us in the eye? Why do they lose interest in us so quickly, so unflatteringly? Is that fleeting expression in every animal's face as we approach a moue of disgust, of disapprobation? Probably we shall never

(Continued On Page 19)

The author and friend

The Polar bear is dignified even in bathtub!

The Persian cat is an aristocrat. It has elegance and charm.

Pigs learn to expect the worst.

The basset hound asks for 'forget and forgive'

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